Third Series, No.27

Monday, January 21, 1963
Magha 1, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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[Third Series Vol. XII, January 21 to 25, 1963/Magha 1 to 5, 1884 (Saka)]

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GMGIPND—LS II—2555 (Ai) LS—6-2-63—880

LOK SABHA

Monday, January 21, 1963/Magha 1, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Civil Administration in NEFA

+

*730. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Mantri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what administrative set up has been established in the NEFA area vacated by the Chinese; and

(b) to what extent evacuees have been re-settled and normal administration restored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The administrative set up which existed prior to the Chinese occupation, has been re-established in the NEFA areas vacated by the Chinese.

(b) Evacuees from Subansiri, Siang and Lohit Frontier Divisions have returned to their homes. Evacuees from the Kameng Frontier Division are moving back into areas where civil administration has been restored.

Civil administration has been restored in almost all areas of Subansiri and Siang Frontier Divisions; as far north as Walong in the Lohit Frontier Division and south of Se la in the Kameng Frontier Division.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what authenticity there is in the reports that the Chinese have left behind many problems including those of fifth and sixth columnists as also many a youth who had been indoctrinated by the award of scholarships? If that is so, how has the administration been geared up to meet the situation?

Mr. Speaker: It is a very wide question.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not quite understood the question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the main problem today before the NEFA Administration. It was expected when the Chinese had occupied it that when they evacuate it the main problem would be that they would leave behind many problems. I want to know whether that is correct or not.

Mr. Speaker: The original question was as to what administrative set-up has been established and to what extent evacuees have been re-settled. Now, he is going into other problems besides that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The administration is set up there for meeting certain situations. I want to know whether this is the situation there or not.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether young men have been indoctrinated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They had granted scholarships.

Mr. Speaker: That is going too far.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you think like that about the question of youngmen, you may leave that out. Then, may I know whether the Chinese have left many administrative problems behind, including that of fifth columnists, and how our administration has been geared up to meet the situation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As you were pleased to indicate, Sir, this is rather a curious question for me to answer. It comes to this, namely, that if there are spies left behind, how are we to deal with them. There is no particular way. They are dealt with as far as possible......

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is there any authenticity in this report or not, namely, that they have left behind many a fifth columnists there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen any report, but there are certain suspicions that they must have left behind fifth columnists. Where they are discovered, action is taken against them. The very nature of a spy or a fifth columnist is that he works in secret.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in the administrative set-up there we now have an adviser and an additional adviser and whether in the very nature of things it is not inherent in the arrangements that there is a clash of personalities at the top which weakens the administration?

Mr. Speaker: That is going into too many details.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the Chinese have in the process of withdrawal not only taken away many young boys and girls from NEFA for indoctrination but have also plundered the area thoroughly inasmuch as they have broken the nose of a bust of our poet, Rabindranath Tagore, located in the Bomdila Club? If so, have Government brought these acts of vandalism to the notice of Peking?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that too.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: If I have to argue on every supplementary question then it becomes difficult for me to cover many questions. The hon. Member should also realise that I have to take decisions quickly, and I cannot argue on every supplementary question that is put.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a matter which deals with the administration, and the property belonging to the admiistration has been taken away. How do Government propose to deal with it?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the recent unfortunate debacle in NEFA, have Government learnt any lesson that the old policy of keeping this region administratively and socially sealed hermetically and isolated as it were from the rest of Assam and the rest of India has been harmful to this region, and if so, has there been any re-thinking in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a matter to be dealt with now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It deals with the administrative set-up.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चीन से जो खतरा अब भी भारत को बराबर बना हुआ है उस खतरे का मुक़ाबला करने के लिए सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अतिरिक्त क्या कोई समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि हम उस स्थिति का मुक़ाबला कर सकें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : चीनियों का मुक़ाबला सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नीचे कुछ होता है, जैसे होमगार्ड्स और इस किस्म की दूसरी बातें। फ़ौज होती है। इन के अलावा और कई फ़ौरमेशन्स होते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था हो गई है कि अब उस इलाके में इस तरह का कोई खतरा नहीं होगा और अगर होगा भी तो हम उस का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया तो है कि सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अलावा उन का मुकाबला हमें दूसरी तरह से भी करना होगा।

Shri Hem Barua: All these questions are very important, if you do not want the debacle to be repeated there again.

Mr. Speaker: I agree that they are very important, but they are not to be asked as supplementary questions. Discussion can be had on them. We are coming up with the discussion also, and there would be many opportunities. That was what I said.

Shri Ranga: May I suggest that you may be pleased to direct Government to place a paper on the Table of the House, as soon as they possibly can, in regard to the administrative set-up, which will answer all these questions?

Mr. Speaker: If it is possible to place it, I would advise Government to do so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member desires me to do when he says that I should place a paper on the Table of the House in regard to civil administration. The civil administration there is the existing civil administration. It is well known. If the hon. Member likes, I can place a paper on the Table about the existing civil administration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There should be a new reorientation and also re-thinking on it.

Shri Ranga: In the light of the experience that has been gained, we would like to know whether any change has been made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may say that it is always open to Government or to this House to consider the question of administration of NEFA, but the experience that we have gained has been very much in favour of the present administration. It has functioned well . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: .... in spite of great difficulties. There may be difference of opinion on that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the Prime Minister's attention to the statement made by him that the philosophy about NEFA should undergo some change?

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry that hon. Members should get up in this manner without getting my permission and without my identifying them, and should put supplementaries first. That sequence must be settled first, namely whether they have to get the permission of the Chair or not.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister himself made a statement like that, namely that the philosophy about NEFA should undergo some change.

Mr. Speaker: Simply because the Prime Minister has made a statement, does it mean that every hon. Member

has got the right not to care for the Speaker but go on speaking?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government have learnt nothing.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is the same state of affairs, again the same trouble will occur.

Mr. Speaker: Could not the hon. Member just observe the rules and try to keep the decorum of the House?

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how our administrative set-up at present is different from what it was earlier, and in what respect it has been strengthened and made different to meet the important problems which must have arisen because the conditions cannot be normal there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The administrative pattern basically at the present moment is the same as it was before. It may be strengthened here and there, if we want some particular work to be done more, apart from the various things that we are doing, that is, in regard to home guards and other things; that is, a different matter. But the administrative pattern is at the present moment the same. People are going back to their old positions with, sometimes, additions.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are very anxious and they feel concerned to know whether some change has been made or any improvement has been effected in view of the experience that we have gained during the last debacle?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I am venturing to say. The experience has been that so far as the administration is concerned, it has been rather satisfactory.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the policy of segregation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that the hon. Member is raising a question which has nothing to do with this,—the basic question of the whole administration of NEFA and the policy, as he says of segregation.

Shri Hem Barua: Also segregation, I said.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is an entirely different thing. One has to consider many points of view, the point of view of the effect on the tribal areas, the question of defence of the area and all that. It cannot be dealt with in answer to a question.

Reaction of the Afro-Asian Countries on Sino-Indian Border Dispute

***371. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether reaction of all Afro-Asian countries with regard to Sino-Indian border dispute has been known;

(b) whether most of the countries have termed the Chinese as aggressors; and

(c) what further steps have been taken to explain our viewpoint to these countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A majority of Afro-Asian countries have communicated their reaction.

(b) Some countries have categorically termed the Chinese as aggressor and others have expressed their sympathy, concern and support.

(c) The Minister of Law and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs have recently visited a number of Afro-Asian countries. The Government of India have also published a number of pamphlets and maps in the principal languages of the region explaining our case on the border question and emphasizing the fact of Chinese aggression.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what positive steps have been taken, because before the hon. Minister visited those places our propa-

ganda machinery was found to be inadequate.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what positive steps have been taken to gear up our propaganda machinery to counteract the false allegation made by China.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is given in answer to part (c) of the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that among these Afro-Asian countries, the Prime Minister of Egypt Mr. Ali Sabry when he was here last week or a few days ago said that so far as India is concerned the Government told him and others that this matter is only a frontier dispute, a border dispute between two neighbours and the Government itself did not tell him that there was aggression by China. That was reported by the Presr here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not remember what he has said.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Indian Government conveyed that to him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly not. The Indian Government did not convey to him or anybody else.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: A report was published sometime back that Shri Shelvankar has been appointed as Adviser to the External Affairs Ministry with regard to external propaganda. May I know whether any special directive has been given to him to keep in view the propaganda needs in Afro-Asian countries specially?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is true that Dr. Shelvankar has been temporarily appointed for a period. He has been lent to us, if I may say so, from his previous post which was not under Government. I do not know about special directives. He advises us in regard to all propaganda abroad chiefly, maybe internally too occasionally—there are no hard and fast lines about his advice being applicable to this country or that country, generally it is external propaganda.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister just stated that some countries declared China as aggressor. May I know the names of those countries which have dcelared them as aggressor?

Mr. Speaker: All Afro-Asian countries—that would be too long a list.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a long list?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All Afro-Asian countries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Replying to part (b) of the question, she stated that some countries have termed the Chinese as aggressor. We want to know the number and the names of those countries.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Messages were sent to 60 countries out of which 26 have conveyed their support to us by direct messages of expression of opinion on the border conflict. Seven countries have sent us messages of concern and have made suggestions for a peaceful solution of the conflict. Nine countries have sent us messages of sympathy and concern on the border conflict and three countries have sent us non-committal messages on the border conflict.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is evasion of the question. The question was....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everyone shall not stand up in this manner. Are there any countries which have termed China as aggressor, and if so, how many are they?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quite right. Mr. Ali Sabry did not say so.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not think any country has condemned

China as aggressor, for political reasons.

Shri Ranga: There you are.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer is wrong. The privilege of the House is involved.

Mr. Speaker: I would make an appeal to hon. Members. How can we conduct business if five or six of them stand up at a time when the answer is being given? What should I do? The answer is being given and yet half a dozen hon. Members stand up before it is concluded.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister said in the original reply that some countries had declared China as aggressor. I wanted to know the names of those countries. Now, she says that for political or some other reasons they have not declared China as aggressor. Has any country declared China as aggressor or no?

Mr. Speaker: She said 'no'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Earlier she said 'some'.

Mr. Speaker: The impression created by the first answer was that some countries had declared China as aggressor.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Malaya, for instance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She is shifting ground so often.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I explain? There are a large number of countries—I have got a list of 26—which have conveyed their full support to us, apart from messages of sympathy etc. Whether each one has used the word 'aggression' this way or that, I cannot say. I think some have said that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question was very specific.

Mr. Speaker: Let the answer be completed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members will appreciate that the value they attach to the word 'aggression' in this connection is not necessarily the value that those people attach. They have conveyed to us their full sympathy in this. They have also said that we are in the right, they think we are in the right. They may not have used the word 'aggression'.

Shri Ranga: That is exactly what we wanted to know. Which of these countries have said that we are in the right?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My hon. colleague has just given me some names, Malaya, Congo, Liberia, Lebanon, Ethiopia, apart from two others. If I may mention it, there is no country among these Afro-Asian countries which has been so consistently supporting us as the United Arab Republic. Yet, I do not remember their having used the word 'aggression' anywhere. But they have supported us throughout very strongly, more than any other country. So the mere use of the word 'aggression' may have some meaning, but one has to look at this in the context of the things they have said.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know if the Prime Minister can say whether the failure of these non-aligened Afro-Asian nations to call aggression agression is a failure, or an indication of the inadequacy, of Indian diplomacy and Indian publicity or whether it is the result of fear complex on their part?

Mr. Speaker: It is not asking for information.

Shri Nath Pai: I will withdraw it if you want it. But I will say this. This country regards it as an act of brutal aggression. When Egypt was subjected to aggression, the Prime Minister was the first to condemn that aggression. I want to know whether this failure is a failure of our publicity or there is some other reason responsible for this state of affairs. This is seeking information.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question for consideration is this. We have declared China to be an aggressor. All along, we have said that China is an aggressor. So the point for discussion before these Afro-Asian nations was whether there was aggression on India or not. If this point has been side-tracked by these nations, whose fault is it? We would like to know whether our diplomacy has miserably failed in this or there is some other reason due to which we have not been able to place the true picture before them.

Mr. Speaker: This is entering into argument, as to whether our diplomacy has failed. This is not getting information. Also, can any definite answer be given to it?

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A specific question was asked whether it was due to lack of publicity.

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to give an answer to the question in the form in which it has been put.

Shri Daji: Is it correct that an overwhelming majority of the Afro-Asian countries have supported us in our stand against China?

Mr. Speaker: That answer has been given. The number has also been given.

Indian Prisoners of War

\+

*372. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian soldiers and military officers taken in custody by the Chinese in the course of their aggression in NEFA and Ladakh regions respectively so far; and

(b) the number of Chinese soldiers and officers taken in custody by the Indian forces in the course of these operations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Total number of Indian personnel (Army and non-Army) reported by the Chinese to have been captured by them is 3,287.

(b) None.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many of these POWs have been returned up till now? How many of them were returned sick or injured and how many are still untraced?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think about 729 or so have been returned, sick or wounded. In reply to the other question, some information has been laid on the Table of the House. Possibly, the figure might have changed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How many of them remain untraced?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unaccounted for is more than 2,100 or so.

Shri Tyagi: How many of them are civilians and how many soldiers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather very difficult to give the break up of the number.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि हमारी सेना एक भी चीनी को कैदी नहीं बना सकी । क्या उन कारणों पर व उन परिस्थितियों पर प्रकाश डाला जायगा, जिन की वजह से यह सम्भव नहीं हो सका ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : यह तो साफ़ है कि हम ने किसी को पकड़ा नहीं है । उस के क्या कारण हैं, यह बताना तो इस वक्त सम्भव नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The reply is not audible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि हम ने कोई पकड़ा नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो भारतीय युद्ध-बन्दी चीनी कारावास से मुक्त हो कर आये हैं, क्या उन्होंने चीनीयों के व्यवहार के प्रति सरकार को कुछ शिकायत की है ? यदि हां, तो जो शेष बन्दी उन की कैद में हैं, उन की सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था इन्टरनेशनल रैडक्रास के द्वारा या और किसी प्रकार से की जा रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as those people who have come back are concerned, they have not made any specific complaints. Regarding those persons who are already in China they have been allowed to receive certain parcels of cloth etc. from us. Also, some of them are allowed to correspond with their families.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द अध्यक्ष महोदय, विषयान्तर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लें, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं । आप "आर्डर, आर्डर" कह कर हम को बिठा देना चाहते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछे जाते हैं, क्या उन के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें । ऐसे मंत्री सरकार को कहां से मिलते हैं, जोकि हिन्दी में उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे "आर्डर, आर्डर" कहने पर माननीय सदस्य तो नहीं बैठे । लेकिन जब वह बोलने लगे, तो मैं बैठ गया । पहले यह फैसला हो जाना चाहिये यहां पर किस की बात मानी जानी चाहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप की बात मानूंगा, लेकिन मेरी बात का जवाब मिलना चाहिए ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether our prisoners of war were subjected to brain-washing or indoctrination?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is very difficult to say.

Pruning of Third Plan

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*373. Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Third Five Year Plan is proposed to be pruned to meet the emergent needs of defence;

(b) how far it is going to help in augmenting the defence resources; and

(c) the programmes that have been affected by the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Considering the situation arising from the Chinese invasion, the National Development Council declared at its meeting on November 5, 1962 that the country's development plans were an integral part of national defence and that the successful and speedy implementation, with necessary reorientation to meet the emergency, has become all the more necessary. Bearing these observations in mind, the Planning Commission has in collaboration with

State Governments and Central Ministries, carefully examined the adjustments that may be needed and have worked out the programme for 1963-64. These have been considered and endorsed by the Standing Committee of the N.D.C. at its meeting on January 18, 1963.

In working out the programme, the Planning Commission has given careful consideration to the possibility of cutting out schemes of low priority in the present context, rephasing of less urgent schemes and application of austerity standards in expenditure. In respect of programmes and projects which are directly related to defence and defence production, provision has been made for accelerated implementation. In all cases, particular attention has been given to minimising the interruption to work already in progress and economy in the use of scarce domestic resources as well of foreign exchange.

Shri G. Mohanty: As a part of the war effort, the provision against irrigation has been enhanced by 50 per cent. May I know what projects have been dropped or pruned or suspended for this purpose?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We have a long list. I have given the categories where there is rephasing, acceleration and slowing down.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the amount likely to be saved by these economy measures? Has any estimate been made by the Planning Commission?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes. A rough estimate is available. I have got the figures. I thought they could be circulated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the programme of extending prohibition during the Third Plan has been abandoned, and a committee is to be set up to probe the working of prohibition in the various States in India and even to consider the question of scrapping prohibition for the emergency?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): The question regarding prohibition was considered recently, but no decisions have been taken regarding any change in the present position.

Shri Nath Pai: Regarding the extension of prohibition to the rest of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whether the extension to various States is to be abandoned, that is my question. It is not answered at all.

Shri Nanda: We had no proposals before us for extending prohibition.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of clarification. Is there any substance in the reports appearing in the press that it is the decision of the Government—it may not be a new decision, it may be confirmation of an earlier decision—not to extend prohibition to areas where it does not exist today?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He put a question, the answer was given. A clarification was sought by his colleague, answer to that has also been given, and he stands up and says his question has not been answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I must request you with all earnestness that when a question is not answered properly....

Shri Nanda: The answer is in the negative.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: .... to come to our rescue and see that the question is answered. It is not too much.

Mr. Speaker: It is never too much, but when the answer is given, what should I do? The answer is in the negative. He has said twice. Now what does he want further?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The papers have come out with reports on two days that all the Chief Ministers met here, and he was also present at the meeting, and afterwards it was decided to abandon the extension of prohibition during the emergency period.

Mr. Speaker: He says "No".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And a committee was appointed. On that I put a question. I put that question originally.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that also.

Shri Nanda: I have answered "No".

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact as has been widely reported that in this reorientation of the targets, the social services, particularly education, medical services, housing and so on, are likely to suffer the most, and if so, whether Government considers that to be a wise policy?

Mr. Speaker: The second part is only opinion.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as the Centre is concerned, the provision for social services was Rs. 95.81 crores, and it has been brought down to Rs. 89.96 crores. So far as the States are concerned, it was Rs. 149.5 crores and has been now brought down to Rs. 143.9 crores.

Indian armed personnel handed over by China

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*375. **Shri Koya:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri [illegible] Mishra:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian armed personnel missing from 20th October, 1962 to-date and the number of known casualties among them during that period in respect of NEFA and Ladakh separately; and

(b) the number of Indian armed personnel so far handed over to India by the Chinese Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Statement pertaining to number of casualties among Army personnel in NEFA and Ladakh:

	Officers	*Others*	*Total*
	NEFA		
Killed	20	265	285
Wounded	19	598	617
Missing	125	4905	5030
Total :	165	5768	5932
	LADAKH		
Killde	—	37	37
Wounded	2	57	59
Missing	5	455	460
Total :	7	549	556

The total number of missing was as stated above 5490. Among them, the following have since been accounted for as follows:

(i) Sick or unwounded Army personnel among the prisoners repatriated by the Chinese.	405
(ii) Army personnel known to be prisoners with the Chinese among the 1131 prisoners (of these 81 have been returned) whose nominal roll has been received from them.	789
(iii) Number of prisoners in Chinese hands whose nominal roll has not yet been received from them.	2156
TOTAL	3350
Balance on the assumption that all the personnel mentioned under (iii) are Army personnel and do not include any of the repatriated personnel.	2140

(b) Total number of Army personnel handed over by the Chinese from time to time is 706 (including 2 who died later). This number is exclusive of 12 dead bodies handed over by the Chinese. These have been taken into account in the figures given under (a) above.

Shri Koya: What steps have been taken to repatriate the rest of the prisoners?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have not asked officially for repatriation yet.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if he has received any indications to the effect that the prisoners of war are subjected to a rigorous course of **brain-washing by the Chinese while in** their custody?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather difficult to understand what is meant by brain washing........ (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very common word, I think the Defence Minister knows it; it means indoctrination.. (*Interruptions.*) Let me have a list of words which he does not understand. If he does not understand, it is a pity....(*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has said that brain washing is indoctrination. He may put the question. Has he any question to ask?

Shri Hem Barua: My question is whether there are any indications to the effect that the prisoners of war in Chinese custody are subjected to a rigorous course of indoctrination and if so whether this has been brought to the notice of Peking.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was no such thing brought to our notice and so there was no question of bringing it to the notice of Peking.

Shri Hem Barua: He knows what brain washing is.

Mr. Speaker: He puts one question when he rises; and another, after he sits down. What should I do? Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is mentioned that the number of prisoners in Chinese hands whose nominal roll has not yet been received from them is 2156. What is the present position?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It has not yet been received.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि २१४० सैनिकों का अभी तक पता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि वे लड़ाई में मारे गये हैं या उन के अभी भी जीवित होने की

कुछ आशा है ? और यदि है तो उन का पता लगाने के बारे में क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is very difficult to answer this question. As long as we have not heard any final information about them, we hope that possibly they may return and that we may get certain further information from the Chinese Government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has the Government any information about the sick and wounded prisoners still left with the Chinese and if so what arrangements have been made to get them repatriated to our country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have not given thought to repatriation. Certainly we are trying to give them necessary facilities of getting gift parcels and other things.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am asking about the sick and wounded prisoners still left with the Chinese?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think most of those who were kept in the border areas have been returned.

Chinese Embassy in New Delhi

***376. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been placed on the movements of officers and staff of the Chinese Embassy, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, on a strictly reciprocal basis. Members of the Chinese Embassy have to possess valid exit permits issued by the Ministry of External Affairs before they leave India.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know the date when these restrictions were imposed and whether prior to that they were free to move about even near the border areas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: These restrictions were imposed about a month ago on exit visas. Previously the members of the Chinese Mission here had the same facilities as members of the other Missions.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: My question is whether they are free to move about in this country and tour about the border areas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There are certain restrictions about foreigners going into what we call the 'inner line'. Apart from that, there are no restrictions.

Shri Tyagi: The question was as to whether there was any reciprocal treatment given with regard to restrictions and movements within India. That has not been answered. Are you putting the very same restrictions on their embassy men here in India, just as they have imposed on our embassy in China for internal movement in the country?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir.

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government are considering the breaking away of diplomatic relations with China so that there would be no need for the continuance of the Chinese Embassy in Delhi?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is not a matter under the active consideration now.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the January 4th issue of *China Today* issued by the Chinese Embassy here? Its language is very vitriolic and anti-Indian also. May I read out a passage from it?

Mr. Speaker: I will not advise him to read it. He might put a question.

Shri Hem Barua: It will be very helpful if I am allowed to read it out.

Mr. Speaker: It would be very helpful if he puts a question direct.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have the Government taken so far to see that the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi is not allowed to indulge in this sort of anti-Indian activities as reflected in the January 4th issue of *China Today*, whose language is very abusive?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Chinese Embassy at the present moment is a very attenuated embassy; there are very few persons. I forget the exact number. Most of the people have gone. As for the language, I do not know this particular article. The normal practice is that any official statement of the Government concerned is allowed to be put out by their embassy. Anything beyond that, if it is objectionable, is objected to. It is pointed out to them.

Shri Hem Barua: They objected to our publication in Peking by our Indian Embassy there. That shows that we have been tolerating them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I point out that the official publications are permitted? I do not know to which matter the hon. Member refers. There was some such thing. There was a long argument about it. Letters have been printed. But the rule is that the official publications are permitted.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any steps are being taken to prevent such vitriolic statements by the Chinese.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, quite a number of issues of *China Today* have been banned. I do not know about this particular article and what it contains.

Shri Tyagi: Are we allowed to publish anything in China?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: The decline in the Chinese personnel in their embassy here does not indicate any diminution of their mischievous activities.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Long-Term Arrangements for Supply of Weapons

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*377. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Dubey:
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term arrangements for supply of our defensive weapons have been settled with U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The arrangements so far made contemplate supply by the Governments of United States of America and Great Britain, of certain of our immediate requirements of weapons and equipment.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether any estimate has been made as to the financial outlay, how much amount will be involved, in this agreement?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No exact estimate of the financial terms has been made.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Director of the U.S.A. Agency for International Development, Mr. Bell, visited New Delhi recently and discussed various aspects of the U.S. arms aid and if so, what steps are going to be taken in that matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would require notice.

Some Hon. Members: We did not hear.

Mr. Speaker: He said he would require notice.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the long-term arms supply is going to be on the basis of lend-lease or whether any other system has been envisaged for the supply of arms on the long-term basis?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Not on any lend-lease basis but certainly it is going to be in the form of aid.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether heavy equipments are also included in this arrangement?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It depends upon how we define heavy equipment.

Shri Ranga: We could not hear. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The demand is that it was not a full answer to the question. The answer has not been completed perhaps.

Shri Ranga: We are not able to hear you properly. Please speak a little louder.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Kindly do not turn your face while speaking.

Mr. Speaker: The answer was that it depends upon the nature of the equipment.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Heavy equipment should be defined.

Shri Ranga: It ought to be known to the hon. Minister. He has his own understanding. In the light of it, let us have some enlightenment from him.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know what heavy equipment he has in mind. When I have to answer a question from an hon. Member, I must know what he has in mind. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He can answer according to what is generally understood by heavy equipment.

Mr. Speaker: The answer might be given, whatever the Minister thinks is heavy equipment, according to him.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If it is heavy equipment connected with infantry that is meant, the answer is 'yes'.

Shri P. C. Boroooah: May I know what is the size of the assistance that we are seeking from the United States and U.K. and to what extent those countries have indicated their intention to comply?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In terms of finance, the size was not worked out. It was worked out in terms of our requirements. Our requirements are of different types—immediate requirements, requirements of our air defences and requirements of expanding our defence production. These are the three different types of requirements, but they were not worked out in terms of finance.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the long-term arrangements include the establishment of centres for training engineers in the design and construction of modern weapons?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes.

Shri A. P. Jain: What was the amount of our indent and what percentage of it has been received?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can say that only one part of it has been agreed to. As far as the immediate requirements of raising new divisions of infantry are concerned, there are certain decisions. There are no decision about air defences and about expanding the defence production.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question was different. What was the amount of our request and what proportion of the request was received? That was my question.

Mr. Speaker: Would he insist on all those particulars to be given here?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said, it was difficult to work out the whole requirements in terms of finance. So, it will be very difficult to work out the proportion also. One aspect has been certainly agreed to and I have indicated what that aspect is.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Perhaps it may not be considered desirable to give detailed answers to such questions as to what arms have come, what is their nature and so on.

Mr. Speaker: I suggested to the hon. Member whether he would insist on that information being given.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government tried to obtain these weapons on a lend-lease basis and if not, what were the specific reasons? Or, was any effort made and it was not successful?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are not saying that we have not taken weapons on lend-lease basis. I did say it was in the form of aid.

Indians in Brunei

***378. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent upheaval in Brunei had affected the lives and property of Indian nationals residing there;

(b) if so, in what manner;

(c) whether the Indian Commissioner in Singapore visited Brunei during that troubled period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No Indian national lost his life and no case of loss of property has been brought to our notice.

(c) and (d). The Consular Attache, Commission of India, Singapore, was sent to Brunei by the High Commissioner as soon as the military situation allowed it. He visited Brunei from 21st to 24th December, 1962 to check the welfare of the Indian nationals.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a statement made by the Assistant Commissioner or the Consular Attache, whatever be his designation, to the Commissioner in Singapore to the effect that Indians in Brunei were well able to look after themselves and he was not required to go there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have said that there had been no loss of life and no case of loss of property.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether he was not able to go there, because of the circumstances there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is reported to have said that "Indians in Brunei can well look after themselves; I need not go there". Is that a fact.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has answered that he did go there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He went after the whole thing was over.

Shri Dinesh Singh: He went there as soon as the military situation there allowed him to go.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government not given clear instructions to our Missions abroad that one of their main functions and duty is to look after the interests of Indian nationals? In Ethiopia also, Sir, a couple of years ago the same thing happened, the Minister there did not care to look after the Indian nationals there when there was an uprising in Ethiopia—it was reported in the Press. Have they issued clear instructions as to what their duties are?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Of course, it is their duty to look after the interests of the Indian nationals, and I think it is unfair to make a charge like that about Ethiopia. The main point here is, as soon as this took place it was not possible for him to go there. We sent telegrams and found out what the situation there was, and as soon as he was able to go he went there.

Manufacture of MI-4 Helicopters

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*379. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has offered to set up a plant in India for the manufacture of MI-4 Helicopters;

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at between the two countries in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Rughuramaiah): (a) to (c). The Government of the USSR had agreed to grant a licence for the manufacture of the MI-4 helicopters, should the Government of India consider it necessary to undertake manufacture in India. There was no request nor an offer by the Soviet Union to set up a plant in India for the manufacture of the MI-4 helicopters. The number of MI-4 helicopters required by the IAF do not justify the establishment of manufacture in India. The proposal for manufacture of MI-4 in India is therefore not being pursued.

N. C. C. Training Scheme

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*380. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students under the colleges and universities who have so far taken to N. C. C. training scheme; and

(b) the further steps that are being taken to extend the scope of this training scheme in consonance with the general enthusiasm to which the country has been roused by the emergency situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) 5,92,880 boys and 29,870 girls in Colleges and Universities were in the NCC Senior Division and NCC Rifles on 19th January, 1963.

(b) Fresh raisings to the extent of 4 lakhs have been sanctioned and of these 1,98,750 boys had been enrolled by 19th January, 1963.

Training in nursing for girl students will also be expanded under the NCC programme to the extent resources of local hospitals and the Indian Red Cross permit.

It is being suggested to all University authorities that they should adopt N.C.C. training as a compulsory subject in their curriculum.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether the Government is aware that even under the existing training scheme adequate supplies of materials and equipment are not available to the cadets and, if so, may I know what steps have been taken to see that adequate supplies are made to the cadets.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Government is aware of the fact that there are not adequate supplies for giving training to the N. C. C. cadets. Arrangements are being made, however, to procure the necessary supplies.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Does Government contemplate to make N. C. C. training compulsory?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Yes, Sir; Government is contemplating to make it compulsory.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the strength today of the air-wing of the N. C. C. and what are the chances of its increasing as a result of the decision to make N. C. C. training compulsory?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have not got the figures at present with me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a Press report in the *Hindustan Times* dated 6th January, 1963, that A.C.C. and N. C. C. Junior Division will be merged with the N. D. S.—the National Discipline Scheme—and, if so, if it is true, may I know why the decision has been changed and why it is being taken away from the Ministry of Defence?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No decision has been taken to replace N. C. C. Junior Division and A C. C. by National Discipline Scheme.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a report in the *Hindustan Times*—in fact, in all the papers—that the A.C.C. and N. C. C. Junior Division will be merged with N. D. S. and N. C. C. will however continue in the colleges. May I know why there has been a shift in the decision and why it has been shifted from the Defence Ministry to the Education Ministry now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no decision like that.

Shri Barrow: It was stated by the Education Minister at a conference only yesterday that this was going to replace it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was a suggestion that A. C. C. and Junior N. C. C. should be replaced by N.D.S. Really speaking, that suggestion has not been accepted.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Do Government contemplate creating N. C. C. as a base for recruiting officers to the army?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is so.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the course of training that is being given to the N. C. C. is being intensified in the light of the present emergency and the number of lectures given to them is also sought to be increased?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If it is found necessary, certainly it will be done. At the moment there is no such idea.

Shri Ranga: He has given a hypothetical reply. Would they examine it in the light of my question?

Mr. Speaker: Then it would be a suggestion.

Shri Maheswar Naik: The Deputy Minister has stated there is inadequacy of supply of equipment to the N.C.C.. May I know what steps are taken by Government to see that the required facilities are made available to the N. C. C. so that we can have the best talent in the N. C. C.?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Regarding the shortage of equipment, we are manufacturing dummy rifles of the same weight and same size. Then, we have issued instructions to the units in the States to get the clothings—uniforms etc. also stitched there.

National Militia

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*381. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government have given their consideration to the proposal to organise a National Militia consisting of the village youths in all the border districts with a view to giving them intensive training in warfare, keeping in view the tactics of the Chinese Army?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): There is no proposal to organise a force with the nomenclature "National Militia". Presumably, the hon'ble Member is referring to the National Volunteer Rifles. A scheme for the formation of this force is under preparation.

Shri R. G. Dubey: What steps have been taken to spread this organisation in the border districts, specially near the Himalayas?

Shri D. R. Chavan: A scheme for the formation of the National Volunteer Rifles is under consideration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह सरहद के इलाकों में नेशनल वालंटियर कोर की ट्रेनिंग दे सके ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जी हां, इतने साधन नहीं हैं—बनाये जा रहे हैं । मसलन इस वक्त बन्दूकों और राइफिलों की लाखों में मांग है । हमारे पास लाखों नहीं हैं । हम बनाते जाते हैं और बाहर से मंगाते हैं और जो सामान आता जाता है उसे देते जाते हैं ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अगर इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग देने की स्कीम नहीं है तो क्या सरकार कृपा कर के बताएगी कि बार्डर के इलाकों के लोगों को आगे एग्रेशन से बचाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि स्कीम नहीं है, उन्होंने कहा कि उस के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य से जान पड़ता है कि अभी भी हमारी अवस्था अनाथों जैसी है । यदि सरकार के पास साधन नहीं हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए और देश की रक्षा के लिए साधन जुटाने को ये जो नाच आदि की योजनाएं हैं इन को क्यों खत्म नहीं कर देती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए आप ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: While organising this National Volunteer Rifles has sufficient care been taken to see that the arms are not passed on to undesirable social elements?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a fact which has to be borne in mind because such things have happened in the past; of course, not in the recent past. So, we cannot just issue them to anybody who asks for them. At present, the insufficiency of rifles is not so much for the army as for the home guards, volunteers and all kinds of other organisations whose demand for rifles runs into, I do not know, may be a million or so. We are trying to meet them as far as we can. Of course, naturally the army has the first preference.

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सेना

*३८२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक सेना (नेशनल वालंटियर राइफल्स) बनाने का जो निश्चय

किया गया था उसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने द्वितीय और तृतीय रक्षा पंक्ति दृढ़ करने के लिये कुछ और कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) (क) योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा अन्य बातों से संबंधित तफसील को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया ।

(घ) यह तो योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने पर ही मालूम हो सकेगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: उप प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि नेशनल वालंटियर राइफिल्स की योजना अभी विचाराधीन है । देश की वर्तमान स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या उप-प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कब तक इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As soon as possible.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में उप प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि वह दूसरी और तीसरी रक्षा पंक्ति बना रहे हैं और उनमें आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को लेने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : ज्यादा तैयारी तो होम गार्डस के लिए हो रही है और इस के लिए सब राज्यों में फैसिलिटीज दे रहे हैं। एन०सी०सी०की भी तैयारी हो रही है और उसके लिए जो कुछ भी करना चाहिए वह राज्यों में हो रहा है । हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में यूनीवरसिटीज को भी लिखा है कि इसको कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाए । और नेशनल वालंटियर राइफिल्स की स्कीम भी हम बना रहे है और उम्मीद है कि वह जल्दी ही तैयार हो जाएगी ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक नहीं है कि स्वामीजी हर बार खड़े हो कर प्रश्न करना शुरू कर देते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: आप कहते हैं कि जो खड़ा नहीं होगा उसको समय नहीं दिया जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खड़े हों लेकिन सवाल करना क्यों शुरू कर देते हैं । आप खामोशी से खड़े हो जाएं, मैं ठीक समझूंगा तो आपको समय दूंगा । आप बोलना क्यों शुरू कर देते हैं । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं समय नहीं दूंगा ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण: आजाद हिन्द फौज के बारे में कोई रुकावट नहीं है । कई लोगों को लिया जा चुका है, सैंकड़ों लोगों को लिया है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government propose to give military training to the village volunteer force that is sought to be raised under the Community Development Scheme?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. Next Question, Shri Soy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, can you take up Question No. 396 also?

Mr. Speaker: If both can be taken up together conveniently, they might be taken up together.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir; both of them can be taken up together.

M. I. Gs.

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*383. **Shri H. C. Soy:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.I.G. Planes to be supplied by the U. S. S. R. are for combat purposes or for other purposes; and

(b) if so, to what extent it will help to meet our immediate defence requirements?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Only a few planes are to be supplied by the U. S. S. R. The defence requirements will be met, mainly, by manufacture in India. The M. I. G. aricraft are meant to meet the requirements of the I. A. F.

M.I.G's

*395. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M. I. G. planes have been received from U. S. S. R.;

(b) if so, the number of such planes; and

(c) whether more are expected to arrive in 1963?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Not yet Sir. Some are expected in a few days.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number.

(c) No, Sir.

An Hon. Member: Only four.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If it is known to everyone, why then ask this question?

श्री ह० च० सोय : ये जो फ्यू प्लेन्स हमको मिलने वाले हैं ये कब तक मिलेंगे?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आ रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह संख्या बताना ठीक नहीं होगा लेकिन अखबारों में यह संख्या निकला करती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने कहा कि जब यह जानते हैं तब क्यों पूछते हैं? चूंकि अख़बारों की ख़बरें मुस्तनद नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए हम उन से जानना चाहते हैं कि वह अख़बारों में जो संख्या छपती रहती है वह सही है या गलत है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन का जवाब है कि वह मुस्तनद ख़बर नहीं देना चाहते इसलिए अख़बार वालों को ही रहने दीजिये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know when we expect to manufacture these planes and their spares in India, and whether it is proposed to manufacture the latest makes in this country or only the penultimately latest makes in this country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that if all the preparations go on possibly we shall be able to manufacture them within the course of two or three years.

Shri Frank Anthony: They will be obsolete by that time.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is as far as the period is concerned. About the other details it is rather very difficult to say.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is proposed to manufacture the latest models or makes eventually or only the makes which we have

negotiated for and which are not the latest?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whatever model is satisfactory to us will be manufactured.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know why these planes should be shipped and they do not come by air?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rocket Launching Centre in Kerala

*374. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to locate India's first Rocket Launching Centre in Kerala;

(b) whether any site has been selected for the purpose; and

(c) the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The site is near Altipur, south of Thumba and a few miles north of Trivandrum.

(c) The site is on the geomagnetic equator which is highly significant in the investigation of the earth's magnetic field and the ionosphere. Experimental studies of a wide range of atmospheric phenomena will be carried out by means of sounding rockets which will be launched from the Sounding Rocket Launching Facility. Sounding rockets provide a very useful tool for such studies and indeed the only means of making direct measurements at levels between 30 and 200 kilometers, i.e. above the ceiling of balloons and below the operational altitude of satellites.

Welfare of Families of Jawans

*384. **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the welfare of families of Jawans wounded or killed while defending country's borders;

(b) whether the Centre has issued any directives to the States in this connection; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The following benefits are available for the welfare of families of Jawans wounded or killed:

(1) Wounded (and sick) personnel while in hospital receive their normal pay and allowances throughout the period of hospitalisation which is treated as duty. They do not have to pay any hospital charges.

(2) Dependents of personnel killed in action get the following benefits:

(i) A special family allowance equal to the family allotment or the special family pension (which varies from Rs. 20/- p.m. for a sepoy to Rs. 75/- p.m. for a Sub-Major) and children's allowance (which varies from Rs. 5/-p.m. to Rs. 7/-p.m.) whichever is more favourable, is admissible for two months. Thereafter, a special allowance equal to the family pension and children's allowance, where admissible, is given for a further period of two months.

(ii) A special death gratuity, which varies from Rs. 250/- for a sepoy to Rs. 200/- for a Subedar Major, is also paid immediately on receipt of the report of the death and particulars of the next-of-kin from the Record Offices.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 75/- per month in respect of JCOs and Rs. 50/- per month in respect of ORs. and NCsE is given from the Army Relief Fund (which is fed from the National Defence Fund), for a period of four months.

(iv) A provisional family pension called the 'Pending Enquiry Award' is normally sanctioned in cases where the final pension cannot be sanctioned early to the dependents of JCOs, ORs or NCsE.

(3) Personnel who are invalided from service on account of disability which is attributable to or aggravated by military service and is assessed at 20 per cent or over, get a disability pension. No disability pension is admissible when the disability is assessed at less than 20 per cent initially. But a Service pension or service gratuity is admissible according to the length of service rendered. No gratuity is ordinarily admissible for less than 5 years' service. But where the disability (though less than 20 per cent.) is connected with field service, a special gratuity equal to two months' pay is granted.

(b) and (c). All State Governments have been requested to ensure that families/dependents of Servicemen and their property, etc. are safeguarded whilst they are away from their homes and that provision is made for education, stipends and employment to family members and dependents in the case of servicemen who are killed in action, so that the family does not suffer too much by the absence of the bread-earner. In the matter of educational concessions, State Governments have been asked to grant free education to children of all combatant Armed Forces personnel, full scholarships, inclusive of boarding charges to a substantial number of their children and continuation of the education of children of personnel who are killed in action. It has been recommended to the State Governments for consideration that surplus lands for agricultural purposes may be allotted to dependents of personnel who are killed in action. Steps are being taken to ensure that no difficulties are faced by the Jawans or their families in realising rent from their tenants or subtenants.

Wage Board for Iron and Steel

*385. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Misister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the steel plants have not yet agreed to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board for iron and steel with regard to interim relief;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No. Action is being taken to implement the recommendation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Army Personnel Captured in Katanga

*386. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** / **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Indian Army personnel were captured among others by the Katangese forces after forcing down a U.N. helicopter in Congo recently;

(b) if so, how many of them have been released; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that one Indian soldier was killed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Katangese forces fired upon a U.N. helicopter on 24th December, 1962 and captured two officers and two NCOs belonging to Indian Independent Brigade Group. 2/Lt. Sarup Singh Kang (IC-12711), who was seriously wounded, died while being operated on in a Katangese civil hospital. All other captured personnel were released on the same day.

Economy of Assam

*387. { **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of discussions between the representatives of the Union Government and the Assam Government any special plan has been framed to strengthen the economy of Assam by establishing defence industries there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). A request has been received from the Assam Government that some Industrial Units may be established in Assam State to meet the defence requirements. The matter is under consideration.

Conference on Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy

*388. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been invited to attend the conference to be held at Tokyo in March, 1963 to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy; and

(b) if so, whether India has accepted the invitation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The invitation is under consideration.

Manufacture of Defence Materials in Railway Workshops

*390. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility and desirability of manufacturing certain defence materials in Railway Workshops; and

(b) whether any Railway Workshops were used for such manufacture during the Second World War?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). A re- have been held with the Railway authorities as a result of which certain orders for tools jigs & gauges needed for armament production have been placed on railway workshops. In addition the railways have also undertaken to manufacture components of ammunition. Railway Work-

shops have also offered to build bodies for Army vehicles, and this matter is being progressed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Railway Workshops were used for such manufacture during the Second World War.

Singareni Collieries Company

***391. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that record and spot verification for determining the representative union at Godavari Khani Singareni Collieries Company was conducted in October, 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a similar verification was carried out previously; and

(c) if so, why the results of the verification have been withheld since the aforesaid verification was done before the declaration of Emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) Verification was started in December 1961 but had to be postponed in January 1962 as criminal cases were pending against some members of the Union concerned and the labour force was expected shortly to increase substantially with extension of work in the mine.

(c) As Government did not receive the results of verification before the declaration of the Emergency, there was no question of withholding them.

Indians in Mozambique

*392. **Shri Mantri:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Portuguese authorities have served notices on two thousand Indians living in Mozambique to quit the country immediateiy; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Government have received reports that the Portuguese authorities have served externment orders on a large number of Indians requiring them to leave Mozambique at short notice. A protest has been lodged with the Portuguese Government against these expulsion orders which are in contravention of the terms of the Agreement reached between the Governments of India and Portugal in this regard. At the same time, the Government have requested the U.A.R. authorities to send a representative to Mozambique immediately to afford necessary consular protection to Indian nationals there. Steps are also being taken to increase shipping facilities to enable the Indian nationals concerned to leave Portuguese territories.

कलकत्ते में युद्ध सामग्री की कथित बिक्री

***३६३. श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर पूर्व सीमा अधिकरण (नेफा) को भेजी गई युद्ध सामग्री कलकत्ते में बेची गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार बेची गई सामग्री का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सामान की बिक्री के लिये कौन से लोग जिम्मेदार थे और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) लगभग दो सप्ताह हुए समाचार-पत्रों में एक रिपोर्ट थी, कि नेफा को

जानेवाली कुछ स.मग्री संबंधित हवाबाज कम्पनी से संबद्ध कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा, कलकत्ता में बेची गई थी। कुछ दिनों पश्चात् उस हवाबाज कम्पनी द्वारा इस का खंडन किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). कोई विशिष्ट विवरण प्राप्य नहीं है, कि जिस के आधार पर संतोषजनक जांच की जा सके।

Colombo Conference

*394. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what are the conclusions of Colombo Conference and what is Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The proposals of six non-aligned nations, held at Colombo, for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border conflict, are being placed on the table of the House. The proposals are to be discussed in Parliament. The final reaction of the Government to the proposals will be formed after they have been considered by Parliament.

Death of Brig. Hoshiar Singh

*396. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry has been made into the incident of shooting of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh, reported to have been shot dead by the Chinese troops long after Peking's unilateral cease-fire; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The death of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh has been investigated and the result is that it appears that officer was killed by the Chinese in an ambush on the 27th November 1962, *i.e.*, after the cease-fire declared by the Chinese Government.

Indian Troops in Congo

*397. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Wil the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian troops serving under the U.N. Command in Congo have since returned; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As stated in this House on 8th November and 11th December 1962, we had informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in view of the massive Chinese aggression against India, we would like to get our troops back as soon as the United

Nations could spare them without putting their peace-keeping operations in jeopardy. The Secretary-General has now intimated to us that the move of the Indian Brigade Group will be completed before the end of March 1963. and that of the unbrigaded units by the end of April 1963. To have pressed for the precipitate return of our troops, without giving the U.N. time to make other arrangements would have put in jeopardy the success of the whole Congo operation undertaken by the U.N.

Defence Efforts

***398. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been or are being made to enlist the talents of Indian writers, artist and film producers in the defence efforts;

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) the details of the steps taken so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-670/63].

सेना को साप्ताहिक पत्र-पत्रिकायें

***३९९. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में अंग्रेजी के कौन कौन से साप्ताहिक पत्र और कितनी संख्या में जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या समाचार-पत्रों को सेना के लिये स्वीकृत करने से पूर्व इनकी नीति पर विचार कर लिया जाता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) आवश्यक सूचना देना संभव नहीं है। क्योंकि सैनिक यूनिटों को पत्रिकाओं के प्रदाय की व्यवस्था यूनिट कमांडरों द्वारा की जाती है, न कि किसी केंद्रीय संस्था द्वारा ।

(ख) जी हां । वही पत्रिकाएं खरीदी जाती हैं जिन्हें यूनिट कमांडर उचित समझें ।

Srinagar Leh Road

873. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Srinagar-Leh Road, beyond Sonamarg, has by now been made fit to ply light vehicles (trucks); and

(b) to what extent road transport is utilised f r supplying necessary supplies for the Civilian population and transporting Military supplies?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The road is fit for restricted and regulated traffic.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

Production in Ordnance Factories

874. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaih:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production in Ordnance Factories has been doubled during recent months;

(b) if so, to what extent the production has gone up; and

(c) the steps taken to establish more Ordnance Factories and the place selected for the purpose?

The Minister of Defence production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A new group of factories is being planned, but it would be premature to state the location as these have not been finalised yet.

Arms aid

875. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Moshsin:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from U.S.A. and Great Britain any other countries have supplied arms to India;

(b) if so, which are those countries; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these arm aids are without any political strings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. (It is presumed that the information sought is in respect of supplies on a Government to Government basis and after the declaration of the present emergency).

(b) Australia.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Wage Board for Journalists

876. Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to appoint a second Wage Board for the working journalists;

(b) if so, the composition of the Board; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay?

The Deputy Ministry in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a Wage Board for Working Journalists at present.

Indian P. O. Ws.

877. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Indian prisoners of war held by China have since been returned by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of the personnel returned by the Chinese so far are as follows:—

706 Army personnel of whom two died later.

14 Assam Rifles personnel.

5 Persons of General Reserve Engineer Force.

4 Civilians.

Total: 729.

In addition, 12 dead bodies were hadned over by the Chinese.

(c) The Chinese have returned from time to time unilaterally some sick and wounded prisoners. No reasons have been intimated by them for not returning the remaining prisoners.

Reorientation in Training Schedule of Indian Troops.

878. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reorientation in the training schedule of the Indian troops has been brought about taking into consideration the nature of terrain and

other requirements in the hilly areas of Ladakh and NEFA; and

(b) if so, the detais thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Training in Mountain Warfare already formed part of normal training imparted to certain formations. However, in keeping with our new operational requirements this aspect of training is being given special emphasis and will include advanced and specialised training in fighting in high altitudes. It will, however, not be in public interest to disclose the details.

Training of Pilots For M.I.Gs.

879. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Air Force Pilots have sent to Russia for having training in the Soviet Union to Fly MIG 21 Jets due to be supplied to India;

(b) if so their number and duration of training and whether these pilots will fly the MIGs to India;

(c) whether any phased programme of production of MIGs in India and the training of pilots for the same have been chalked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to give their number and duration of training; nor information about the mode of transport of the aircraft to India.

(c)and(d): A phased programme of production of MIGs in India is being worked out. The training of pilots will be related to this programm.

Demand For Newsprint

880. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what arrangements are being made to meet the increased demand of newsprints due to increased circulation of newspapers during the Emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): In view of the difficult foreign exchange position, it is not possible at present to arrange for additional newsprint to meet the requirements of growing circulation during emergency. Newspapers have been advised to adjust their pages in order to meet the increase in circulation.

Haj Pilgrims

881. **Shri Koya:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2521 on the 7th September, 1962 and state whether the investigations about Paramount Travel Agency for cheating Haj Pilgrims have been completed and if so, what action has been taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. Shri Saeeduddin Ahmad, Manager of the Paramount Travel Agency was arrested and a case has been registered under Section 420|379|406 I.P.C.

राष्ट्रीय विचारों वाली फिल्मों का निर्माण

८८२. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अति श्रृंगारिक फिल्मों के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय विचारों वाली फिल्में बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). सरकार स्वयं फीचर फिल्में नहीं बनाती । लेकिन कई निर्माता राष्ट्रीय

भावनाओं वाली फीचर फिल्में बना रहे हैं।

Radio Station at Kohima

883. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new radio station is proposed to be set up at Kohima to extend coverage in border regions; and

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and the capacity of the transmitters to be installed thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) A 1 K.W. M.W. radio station was commissioned into service at Kohima on 4-1-1963.

(b) The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 4:55 lakhs.

Collection of Defence Fund in Kerala

884. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that money collected for defence fund in Kerala had been misused;

(b) whether any enquiry had been made on the basis of the editorial comments of 'Thozhilali' daily from Trichur; and

(c) if so, what are the results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The following main complaints were made in the Malayalam daily 'Thozhilali' dated the 7th December, 1962:—

(a) There is no proper system of accounting of the Defence Fund collections;

(b) Several undesirable persons have started collecting Defence Fund;

(c) There are reports of misappropriation of Defence Fund and donated gold by some collecting agencies;

(d) People are being compelled to make contributions on threats of reprisal.

Enquiries made from the Government of Kerala indicate that they have made adequate arrangements for collections and accounting of collections to the National Defence Fund. There are duly constituted Committees consisting of officials and non-officials at State, District, Taluk, Panchayat and Ward levels. The members of various Committees are authorised to make collections and are required to issue printed temporary receipts. The collected funds are handed over to official agencies who in turn issue final receipts. All moneys and gold collected for the Defence Fund are credited into the State Bank of India. There are some vague rumours regarding unauthorised collections, but there has been no complaints regarding non-issue of proper receipts from any quarter. The only significant complaint specifically made was with regard to collection of funds through variety entertainments or cultural performances. The State Government have issued instructions with regard to authorisation and control of such performances in aid of Defence Fund. No specific instances regarding misappropriation have come to the notice of the State Government so far. The State Government will take action under the ordinary law against unauthorised collections and misappropriation of funds.

Collections are made by approved Committees and collecting agencies comprising of persons of all parties, including Congressmen, who wholeheartedly support the defence effort. On receipt of complaints about forcible collections in respect of certain educational institutions, the State Government immediately issued instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to see that no forcible collections are made in any institution.

The State Government admit that certain undesirable incidents cannot be completely ruled out. They (the State Government) have tried to prevent undesirable practices and are determined to check them whenever they come to their notice. In spite of undesirable comments in certain quarters, the response of the people has been fairly generous and the collection has exceeded Rs. 110 lakhs. It may be appreciated that without spontaneous response from the people, the collection of this nature would not have been possible.

Overtime Work done by Workers in Industries

885. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several industries and establishments in both sectors, public and private, workers have agreed to work, and are actually working overtime without extra wages during the period of Emergency;

(b) if so, in which industries and establishments;

(c) whether the quantum of wages for such overtime work are being paid by the employers or managers into the National Defence Fund;

(d) whether the extra profits reaped as a result of such overtime work, as also managing agents' remuneration, whenever admissible, are also paid into the National Defence Fund; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) to (e). It is reported that in some Enterprises workers are working overtime without claiming overtime rates of wages and that earnings for the period are being donated to the National Defence Fund. The Central Employers' Organisations have advised their constituents to contribute to the National Defence Fund a portion of their profits. Some of them have laid down a specific formula, e.g., 5% of the assessable income in the case of industrial companies, for contribution to the Defence Fund. The details are, however, not available.

Border Roads Development Board

886. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel of the Border Roads Development Board;

(b) whether any change is contemplated; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Border Roads Development Board is composed of 14 members including the Prime Minister, who is the Chairman. The members are—

The Defence Minister,

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon,

Cabinet Secretary,

Foreign Secretary,

Transport Secretary,

Defence Secretary,

Secretary, Kashmir Affairs,

Chief of the Army Staff,

Chief of the Air Staff,

Financial Adviser (Defence),

Consulting Engineer (Road Development),

Director-General, Border Roads, and

Secretary, Border Roads Development Board.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चीनी विमानों द्वारा भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का प्रतिक्रमण

८८८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री हेम बरुग्रा :
श्री राम रतन गुप्त :
श्री मंत्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) २० अक्तूबर, १९६२ के बाद चीनी विमानों द्वारा कितनी बार भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का प्रतिक्रमण किया गया;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय सेनाओं को कुछ विशेष आदेश दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन को यह चेतावनी दे दी गयी है कि चीनी विमानों द्वारा भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का प्रतिक्रमण सहन नहीं किया जायेगा?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : (क) तीन ।

(ख) उपयुक्त अनुदेश पहले से ही विद्यमान् हैं ।

(ग) चीन सरकार को विरोध पत्र भेजे गए हैं, और उन्हें ऐसे उत्तेजक कार्य फौरन बन्द कर देने को कहा गया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल

८८९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४४१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि त्तर प्रदेश में एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण) : मामला कभी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Training of Defence Service Officers Abroad

890. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers from the Defence Services were sent abroad for training during 1962; and

(b) if so, how many were sent and where?

The Defence Minister (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 165, officers from the three Services have been sent to Australia, Canada, France, Holland, Hong Kong, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Col. Bhattacharya

891. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Col. Bhattacharya jailed in East Pakistan has filed an application in the Dacca courts; and

(b) if so, what judgment has been given by the courts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. Lt. Col. Bhattacharya submitted two petitions to the Chief Justice of the Dacca High Court con-

tending that the remission of his sentence by four years by the President of Pakistan and a further remission of four years contained in an order passed by the Governor, were separate and independent periods of remission totalling the full period of his original conviction of eight years. Therefore, his detention beyond June 26, 1962 was illegal.

(b) The initial hearing took place at the end of November, 1962 and it has now been resumed by the larger Bench of the Dacca High Court and is still continuing.

Jawans Hospitalised

892. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Jawans from NEFA and Ladakh fronts at present under hospitalisation;

(b) how many of them have been discharged;

(c) the total number of Jawans who have proved unfit for the army after hospitalisation; and

(d) what kind of assistance Government are considering for those who cannot serve the army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It is presumed that the question relates to other ranks. Total number of this category of personnel from NEFA and Ladakh fronts undergoing treatment in various Military Hospitals is 1,664.

(b) and (c). The number of other ranks who will be discharged after treatment or will have to be invalided out, cannot be stated until all the cases have been treated to finality.

(d) Disability pension is given to all those whose disability is assessed at 20 per cent. or more. Those whose disability is 100 per cent. and who are considered to be in need of a constant attendant, are given constant attendance allowance in addition to disability pension, subject to fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions. Those disabled due to military service are entitled to free medical treatment and provision of artificial limbs.

Facilities for vocational/technical training are also available for servicemen who are discharged from Army service on account of medical disability, at Rehabilitation Training Centres, e.g., the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, the training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehradun and the Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad. During the period of training, the trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. each in Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee of which Rs. 38 p.m. is spent on board and lodging. In the other two institutions, board, lodging and clothing are provided free. On completion of the training, disabled ex-servicemen are assisted in finding employment through the Special Employment Exchanges located at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad.

Radio Sets for Border Areas

893. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to supply radio sets to rural population in the border areas to boost the morale of the people; and

(b) if so, what are the arrangements and how many villages have been provided with radio sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under a subsidy scheme, community listening radio sets for installation in villages, including those in border areas, are being supplied to States each year since 1954-55. The total number of radio sets supplied so far is 78,025. The responsibility for

distribution of these sets among the villages is of the State Governments.

About a thousand extra sets have been supplied especially for installation in the border areas of Assam, NEFA and Nagaland.

चीनियों द्वारा नेफा के खाली किये गये क्षेत्र में सुरंगों का बिछाया जाना

८९४. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनियों ने पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त एजेंसी क्षेत्र (नेफा) में खाली किये गये कुछ क्षेत्रों में सुरंगें बिछा दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) और (ख). इस प्रश्न के बारे में सभा में सूचना प्रकट करना लोक-हित में नहीं होगा।

Land for Jawans

895. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have offered land for the Jawans who laid down their lives while defending the borders;

(b) if so, the names of these States;

(c) how much of their lands have been allotted to the families of Jawans so far; and

(d) whether any list of Jawans who have been killed and to whose families this land will be given has been prepared?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have so far announced the offer of land.

(c) This information is not available, the land is to be allotted by the States.

(d) Instructions have been issued to Record Offices to furnish the list of Jawans who have been killed direct to the State Governments concerned who would take action to allot land etc.

Wage Board for Coal Industry

896. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for Coal Mining has submitted its interim report; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Singareni Collieries

897. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Singareni Collieries Company for construction of quarters during 1962-63; and

(b) when the balance of the claimed amount will be paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Rs. 25,15,054.00 nP.

(b) As soon as the company completes the work and furnishes a certified account of the amount spent.

Evacuation of Indian Nationals from China

898. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will

the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the tottal number of Indian nationals evacuated from China and Tibet since 1st December, 1962;

(b) whether the Governmental authorities or other Chinese nationals ill-treated or harassed the Indian before they were evacuated; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 61 members of the families of staff of the Indian diplomatic and consular Missions in China; 1 Indian businessman and two children also left China since the 1st of December, 1962.

(b) and (c). They had encountered difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange and exist permits. The Indian businessman left without being permitted to transfer any of his assets.

Civilian property carried away by Chinese

899. { **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value of civilion property carried away or destroyed by the Chinese from the area from which their troops have withdrawn; and

(b) the arms and equipment returned by Chinese to India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It has not yet been possible to assess the total value of civilian property carried away or destroyed by the Chinese from the area from which their troops have withdrawn.

Estimated value of damage caused by the Chinese in the course of occupation of Mechuka and Manigong administrative centres in the Siang Frontier Division is Rs. 1·65 lakhs.

Information in respect of the other administrative centres is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Chinese have returned some vehicles, guns, road-building equipment, arms and ammunition. On inspection, most of the items have been found to be either unserviceable or requiring major repairs.

Relay of A.I.R. Broadcasts from the B.B.C.

900. { **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration proposal to arrange for the relay of All India Radio broadcasts from the B.B.C. in Singapore; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) There has been some talk on the subject.

(b) Preliminary negotiations are taking place and at the moment it is not known if they will fructify.

Monazite

901. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts from the World Health Organisation will visit Kerala to carry out radiation measurements in the monazite sand areas of the States; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A team of experts of the World Health Organisation on its way to Ceylon to carry out preliminary surveys in the monazite areas of that country visited Kerala from January 10 to 13, 1963, to get acquainted with the monazite sand areas of Kerala and incidentally to take a few representative sample measurements of the natural radiation levels in that area.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Relations with U.S.S.R.

902. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of public relations that exist between this country and U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that there is no mutual arrangement with any Press Agency in U.S.S.R. or any leading newspaper in that country to publish important news items with regard to India; and

(c) what Government propose to do to improve our public relations in that country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (c). There has been a marked increase in the visits of Soviet and Indian journalists, cultural and art groups professors and student in recent years. The Government of India are anxious further to increase and strengthen these relations and are hoping to post an Information Officer in their Embassy in Moscow.

(b) The Government of India do not enter into arrangements with foreign news agencies for publishing Indian news items. Foreign news agencies post their correspondents in India for covering Indian news or make mutual arrangements with Indian news agencies for supplying their news services.

Construction of Border Roads

903. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to **state:**

(a) the progress that has been made in constructing roads in the border areas, more particularly in Assam, Bihar and Ladakh; and

(b) whether High Way road link with Assam between East Pakistan and Nepal and Mokameh Katihar Road in Bihar, have since been taken in hand?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Progress has been satisfactory. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

(b) The reference is presumably to National Highway No. 31. The improvement of this road has been taken in hand.

चीन-पाकिस्तान सीमा समझौता

९०४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन व पाकिस्तान में कोई सीमा समझौता हुआ है;

(ख) क्या इस समझौते का पूर्ण विवरण सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) चीन और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों ने २८ दिसम्बर, १९६२ को जो संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति जारी की थी उसके अनुसार "दोनों देशों के बीच वास्तविक सीमा की स्थिति और उसके निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में सिद्धांत रूप से एक समझौता हो गया है।" इस बात पर भी दोनों पक्ष सहमत हुए हैं "कि इस आधार पर दोनों देशों के बीच सीमा क़रार पर, जहां तक हो, जल्दी ही हस्ताक्षर हो जायें।"

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) विरोध पत्र भेजा जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Indian Nationals in Shanghai

905. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information that most of the Indian nationals in Shanghai have decided to close down their business and leave the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for their decision; and

(c) whether Government intend to give them any assistance to rehabilitate themselves in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been a general feeling of insecurity among Indian nationals residing in China. When the Consulate General of India in Shanghai was withdrawn on the 15th December, 1962 most of the Indian nationals in Shanghai had decided to close down their business and leave China.

(c) The question of Government giving any assistance in rehabilitating the repatriated Indians from China does not arise at this stage.

Government Advertisements in Newspapers

906. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to restrict advertisement space in newspapers to 40 per cent.; and

(b) whether the proposal was formulated in consultation with the interests concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Operational Research in NEFA

907. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started operational research in recent fighting in NEFA area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A team of officers from the Defence Research and Development Organisation (Weapons Evaluation Group) has been deputed to carry out research studies of the recent operations in NEFA area. The aim of these studies is to deduce lessons regarding the performance and efficiency of the weapons used during the course of operations for future guidence.

Activities of Hostile Nagas

908. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the **Prime Minister be** pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hostile Nagas are again active and have killed many loyal Nagas including some members of tribal and range councils during December 1962; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop such activities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) With the diversion of security forces to meet the Chinese threat, there has been some increase in the unlawful activities of the hostile Nagas. During December 1962, a passenger train was attacked in Sibsagar District and three persons were killed; and 93 persons, including some members of local councils and Government officials were kidnapped.

(b) The Government are proposing to further step up operations against the Naga rebels so as to control their lawless activities.

Honorary Ranks in Indian Army

909. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are holding honorary ranks in the Indian Army and what are their ranks; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the qualifications necessary for such honorary ranks?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) (i) The number of civilian persons holding Honorary Ranks in the Army other than Medical is as under:—

Generals.	2
Lt. Generals.	7
Maj Generals.	6
Brigadiers.	2
Colonels.	7
Lt. Colonels.	14
Majors.	19
Captains.	14
Lieutenants.	2
2nd Lts.	29
	102

(ii) The number of Physicians/Surgeons/Dental Surgeons granted Honorary Ranks in the Army Medical Corps. and Army Dental Corps is as under:—

Army Medical Corps.

Major Generals.	3
Colonels.	6
Lt. Colonels.	2

Army Dental Corps.

Colonels.	2
Major.	1

(iii) (a) Junior Commissioned Officers serving on the active list in the Army are also granted Honorary Commissions as Honorary Officers in the rank of Lt. and, if already holding that Honorary rank, in the rank of Capt. The total authorised quota is 150 Hony. Lts. and 30 Hony. Capts. Vacancies which arise in the authorised quota on account of promotion, retirement or death, are filled twice a year *i.e.*, on the Republic Day and the Independence Day.

(iii) (b) Honorary Ranks are also given on retirement to JCOs as Captains, Lieutenants, Subedar Majors/Risaldar Majors and Subedars/Risaldars and to Non-Commissioned officers as Jemadar. There is no fixed quota for the grant of such Hony. ranks which are also granted twice a year *i.e.*, on the Republic Day and the Independence Day.

(iii) (c). The names of the recipients are published in an Extra-

ordinary Issue of the Gazette of India on the Republic Day and on the Independence Day.

(b) Honorary ranks mentioned in categories (i) and (ii) above are granted to those persons who have rendered service of a high order to the Indian Union and who have rendered singal service to the Armed Forces or have taken special interest in fostering the development of the Armed Forces.

Honorary ranks mentioned in category (iii) (a) above are granted to JCOs who have rendered specially distinguished service, while Honorary ranks mentioned in category (iii) (b) above are granted on retirement to those JCOs and NCOs who have rendered distinguished and meritorious service.

Training of N.C.C. Cadets in Mountain Warefare

910. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to train N.C.C. cadets in mountain warfare;

(b) if so, when it is likely to start; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to train these cadets in weather conditions similar to those obtaining in NEFA and Ladakh?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey of Power and Energy Resources

911. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee to make a survey of India's power and energy resources has been recently constituted; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Expert Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Planning and Labour and for Employment (Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman): (a) Yes, Sirs.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-671/63].

Enquiry into reverses in NEFA and Ladakh

{ **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into our recent reverses in NEFA and Ladakh has been initiated by now; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this enquiry and the personnel constituting the Enquiry Commission?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) the Chief of Army Staff has arranged for an appraisal being made of the fighting in NEFA. No other enquiry is being held.

(b) Does not arise.

Yol Khas

913. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the lands of the Yol Khas have been taken in lease by the Government from the Zamindars of Yol and the rent is fixed permanently with them;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the land rent of the plots leased to the shopkeepers of Brigade Bazar by Government has been raised from Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per plot to Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per mensem; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Land measuring about 770 Acres at Yol Khas was requisitioned in 1942 for Prisoners of War Camp. Annual recurring compensation was being paid regularly to the landowners until the date from which it was decided to acquire it.

(b) Yes, Sir. Rent of open plots of land occupied by the shopkeepers of Brigade Bazar has been raised to Rs. 10 P.M.

(c) The rent fixed earlier was too low. The rent now fixed is in accordance with the rules and has been enforced with effect from the date of acquisition, *viz.*, 16th April, 1962.

Employees of Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

914. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in confirming the employees of the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Boards and by what time it will be finalised;

(b) whether it is a fact that formerly the posts of welfare workers existed in these boards, but they have been dropped some years back; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive those posts due to the heavy work which has fallen on these boards due to the emergency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two States *viz.*, Rajasthan and Assam have agreed to the proposals to make the District Soldiers' and Airmens Boards permanent. Other States are still considering the proposal.

(b) Posts of Welfare Workers existed in some Boards in a few States, but they were subsequently abolished except in one State.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Military Pensions

915. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of military pensions is made by the Military Audit employees themselves instead of the postal department in the Districts of Punjab plains *i.e.*, Amritsar etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend that system to the hilly districts of the Punjab where there is great concentration of such persons inhabited by the Dogras?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y.B Chavan): (a) In the Punjab, the Defence Accounts Department makes payment of pensions to Defence pensioners only in Amritsar District through a Pension Paymaster.

(b) No, Sir. This question has already been examined and it has been decided not to extend the system to the hilly areas of the Punjab as it was unlikely to benefit the pensioners. Payment through military paymasters can be undertaken only in towns where there are treasuries and sub-treasuries. For instance in Kangra District alone, pensions are at present paid through 8 Treasuries/Sub Treasuries and about 148 Post Offices. If payments were made through Pension Paymasters it would be possible to do so only at 8 towns where treasuries/sub-treasuries exist.

Pension to Watch and Ward Staff of Army Ordnance Corps

916. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-servicemen who have served in the Watch and Ward Estblishment of the Army Ordnance Corps and who have

put in fifteen years service have been denied the pensionary benefits;

(b) whether the service conditions of the regulars and non-regulars are the same;

(c) whether representations have been received for giving them such pensionary benefits;

(d) whether Government propose to extend them such benefits; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No Sir. Ex-servicemen who have served in the Watch and Ward Establishment of the Army Ordnance Corps, have been granted pension/gratuity as under:—

(i) Pre-war or post war regulars:	Service pension, if the total service, including previous spells of qualifying service, is 15 years or more.
(ii) Deferred Volunteers (Non-regulars enrolled on war engagement terms):	Service gratuity at the scale of 15 days pay for each completed year of qualifying service.

(b) No Sir. Service conditions of regulars and non-regulars are not the same. They have each specific terms of employment which are different in regard to length of engagement, leave-entitlement, promotion rules, pensionary benefits etc.

(c) Representations have been received that the non-regular discharged with 15 years or more service should be granted a pension.

(d) The question is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Singareni Collieries Company

917. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the plans for the construction of quarters for the staff of Multipurpose Institutes in the areas worked by Singareni Collieries Company has since been completed; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the quarters will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Tripartite Industrial Truce Resolution

918. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from various trade union organisations of violations by the employers of the letter and spirit of the Tripartite Industrial Truce Resolution of 3rd November, 1962;

(b) if so, the nature of the alleged violations; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) Mostly about alleged dismissal, discharge, victimisation, harassment and retrenchment of workers.

(c) The number of complaints substantiated on enquiry is small. By and large, the Truce Resolution is being implemented by both the parties.

Complaints against Tuskar

919. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against Tusker the Organisation responsible for border road building in NEFA, alleging that the Organisation had destroyed some important installations and were also responsible for defective construction of border roads, if so, what are the specific charges levelled; and

(b) whether an inquiry has been made into these charges, if so, with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The following allegations have been made against the personnel serving under the Chief Engineer Project Tusker:—

(i) They fled from project sites and behaved in a panicky way.

(ii) There was considerable destruction of machinery and equipment. Some stores were "looted".

(iii) There was lack of integrity in financial matters.

(iv) The construction of roads was defective.

(b) The charges mentioned in (i) to (iii) at (a) above are being enquired into.

भारतीय पुलिस कर्मचारियों का पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहरण

९२०. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी १९६३ के आरम्भ में पाकिस्तान से लगते हुए भारतीय क्षेत्र से १५ पुलिस कर्मचारियों को पाकिस्तानी अपहरण कर ले गये;

(ख) यह घटना किन परिस्थितियों में घटी;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया है; और

(घ) इन पुलिस कर्मचारियों को छुड़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (घ). पाकिस्तानी हमलावर भारतीय प्रदेश से लगी सीमा से कुछ भेड़ें और गायें चुरा ले गये थे और जब भारतीय दल ने उनका पीछा किया तो पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने दस पुलिस कर्मचारियों और सात असैनिक व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। पश्चिम पाकिस्तान-भारत स्थल नियम (ग्राउंड रूल्स) १९६० की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार, राजस्थान सिमांत पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने पाकिस्तान के सीमांत पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ फ़ौरन ही सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। २ जनवरी १९६३ को चाह सुखीरवाला में इसकी सम्मिलित जांच-पड़ताल की गई। पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने वायदा किया कि आवश्यक कार्रवाई पूरी करने के बाद, वे उन सभी व्यक्तियों को लौटा देंगे जिनको उन्होंने गिरफ्तार कर लिया था।

पेकिंग रेडियो के प्रसारण

९२१. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री द० चं० शर्मा
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** ११ दिसम्बर, १९६२ के अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न

संख्या १४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेकिंग रेडियो के हिन्दी प्रसारणों के सम्बन्ध में कोई पूछ-ताछ की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या फल हुआ;

(ग) क्या चीन सरकार की समाचार एवं सूचना सेवाओं में कोई भारतीय राष्ट्रजन कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और नाम क्या-क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, पेकिंग रेडियो में काम कर रहे जिन हिन्दी अनाउन्सरों का पता है, उनमें से कोई भी भारतीय नहीं है; वे लोग चीनी हैं, जो पहले भारत में रह चुके हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). उपलब्ध जानकारी यह है कि अब ऐसे जो भारतीय वहां हैं, वे कोई श्री पी॰ के॰ शर्मा और उनकी पत्नी हैं ।

Transport Targets for Third Plan

921-A. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether transport targets of the Third Five Year Plan have been substantially revised or are in the process of revision; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The transport targets in the Third Five Year Plan have not been modified. However, the following steps have been taken to strengthen the transport programmes in the Plan:—

(i) An additional allocation of Rs. 145 crores has been made for the railways—Rs. 120 crores for works and rolling stock relating to the movement of coal, Rs. 10 crores for line capacity works required to meet the increase in the target for movement of general goods, and Rs. 15 crores for works for facilitating movements of coal in the early part of the Fourth Plan.

(ii) A programme estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores for development of roads has been accepted with a view to facilitating movement of coal by road and road-cum-river routes.

(iii) The road programmes have been reviewed in the light of the present emergency and certain additional roads have been taken up for development on an emergent basis.

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12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of four of our friends, namely Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri J. H. Subbiah, Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sahu and Shri Kuladhar Chaliha.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has been associated with this House for a very long time. He was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1926 to 1930 and 1945 to 1947. He was also Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament and the First and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1947 to 1962. During all these years he was an active Member of the House and made useful contributions in many spheres. He took keen interest in the

business of the House particularly in the social, constitutional and legal matters. He was a member of the Panel of Chairmen from 1950 to 1962. He served on a large number of Select and Joint Committees on Bills and other Parliamentary Committees and was Chairman of many of them. His contribution as Chairman of the Committee on Offices of Profit and Committee on Government Assurances was notworthy. He passed away at Hissar on the 13th December, 1962 at the age of 76.

Shri J. H. Subbiah was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950 to 1952. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 15th December, 1962, at the age of 54.

Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sahu was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1946 to 1950. He passed away at Cuttack on the 18th January, 1963, at the age of 74.

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1936-46 and of the Constituent Assembly of India and Provisional Parliament during the years 1948 to 1952. He passed away at Jorhat on the 19th January, 1962 at the age of 77.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveaying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROPOSALS OF CONFERENCE OF SIX NON-ALIGNED NATIONS HELD AT COLOMBO AND CLARIFICATIONS GIVEN BY THE DELEGATIONS OF CEYLON, UAR AND GHANA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Proposals of the Conference of six non-aligned Nations held at Colombo between the 10th and 12th December, 1962.

(ii) Clarifications given by the Delegations of Ceylon, the United Arab Republic and Ghana in the meetings with the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues on the 12th and 13th January, 1963. [Pleaced in Labrary, *see* No. LT-664/63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information. With regard to these papers laid on the Table today by the Prime Minister you will agree that the Session is well timed, and perhaps, Government contemplate a discussion on these proposals, and you also would agree to the suggestion. May I know from Government when they will initiate the discussion of these proposals by a formal motion by the Prime Minister? Has it been decided by the Leader of the House?

Mr. Speaker: The discussion will be on the 23rd and the 24th. I think that it would be initiated on the 23rd instant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit that two days are hardly adequate for a discussion of such an important thing as this

Mr. Speaker: A meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is being convened at 4 P.M. It will decide.

REPORT OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS COMMITTEE AND RAILWAY BOARD'S OBSERVATIONS THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Railway Accidents Committee, 1962 (Part I) together with the Railway Board's observations thereon. [Placed in Labary, *see* No. LT-657/63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. On a point of order. The second part of this item of the agenda issued earlier mentioned another paper to be placed on the Table—certain portions of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry (Dumrao Accident). A corrigendum deleted it. This is very fishy. I would like to know why this is being withheld from the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Minister to decide what papers he wants to lay on the Table. The inquiry is going on still. Therefore, it was thought that it would not be advisable to lay this on the Table now. My permission was sought. If the hon. Member wants any other information, I can give it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the House to understand that within a couple of days the Government changed their mind and decided not to lay this on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that the agenda can be revised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know. But this publication is very important so far as the House is concerned and so far as public interest is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: If he can convince me that it is very important, I will enquire.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It seems very fishy indeed.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1519 dated the 17th November, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India Rules, 1962 publlished in Notification No. G.S. R. 1465, dated the 5th November, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-658/63].

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1555 dated the 24th November, 1962 containing Corriganda to the Defence of India Rules, 1962 published in Notification No G.S.R. 1465, dated the 5th November, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-659/63].

(iii) The Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1592 dated the 22nd November, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-660/63].

(iv) G.S.R. No. 1646 dated the 8th December, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1593 dated the 24th November, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-661/63].

(v) G.S.R. No. 1691 dated the 15th December, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465, dated the 5th November, 1962. *Placed in Library, see* No. LT-662/63].

(vi) The Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1715 dated the 13th December, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-663/63).

(vii) The Defence of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1813 dated the 28th December, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-664/63].

(viii) The Defence of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91, dated the 10th January, 1963| [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT- 665/63].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Before the Sessios terminates, I would like the Home Minister to give a statement regarding the working of the Defence of India Act.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is also another Notification, to be placed on the Table of the House by the Finance Minister. Why have the Gold Control Rules not been placed on the Table of the Houes? This should have been done as soon as the House meets.

Mr. Speaker: When some papers are laid on the Table, to ask why some other papers are not being laid on the Table is not correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are connected with the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Speaker: There may be many things connected. We have to go by the agenda. Let those papers be laid on the Table. If subsequently something is found to be of special importance, that can be brought to my notice.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This might be taken as a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: When some papers are being placed on the Table, to intervene in connection with some other papers is not proper.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1570 dated the 24th November, 1962.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1624 dated the 1st December, 1962.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1756 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1757 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

(e) G.S.R. No. 1758 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-666|63].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1625 dated the 1st December, 1962 issued under section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to every bauxite mine employing 20 or more persons. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-667/63].

STATEMENT OF ACTION ON RECOMMENDATIONS IN ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULE CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I beg to lay on the Table a statement of action taken or proposed to be taken on recommendations made by the the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Annual Report for the year 1959. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-668/63.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (7) of section 8 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962:—

(i) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 40 dated the 5th January, 1963;

(ii) The Personal Injuries (Emergency) Regulations, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 41 dated the 5th January 1963. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-669|63.]

12.08 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 10th December, 1962:—

(1) The Gift-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(2) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(3) The Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Bill, 1962.

(4) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1962.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following twenty Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 10th December, 1962:—

(1) The Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(2) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(3) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1962

(4) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(5) The Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(6) The Pondicherry (Administration) Bill, 1962.

(7) The Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 1962.

(8) The Defence of India Bill, 1962.

(9) The Customs Bill, 1962.

(10) The State-Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1962.

(11) The Warehousing Corpora-Bill, 1962.

(12) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1962.

(13) The Multi-unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(14) The Delimitation Commission Bill, 1962.

(15) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1962.

(16) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962.

(17) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(18) The Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(19) The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(20) The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.

12.9 hrs.

STATEMENTS ON RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

(i) COLLISION AT UMESHNAGAR

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There are two statements.

On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh, I beg to make a statement on the collision between the Avadh-Tirhut Mail and a Passenger train on the 4th January 1963 at Umeshnagar station on the North-Eastern Railway.

With profound regret, I rise to make a statement on the unfortunate collision which took place at Umeshnagar Station of the North Eastern Railway in the early hours of 4th January, 1963.

At about 04.00 hours that day, 35Up Passenger train was being received on the main line at Umeshnagar railway station situated between Barauni and Khagaria stations on the Barauni-Katihar section of the North Eastern Railway. Even before this train had come to a complete stop at the station, the 2 Down Avadh-Tirhut Mail which was due to cross at this station came running on the same line and collided with the 35 Up Passenger train The engines of both the trains were badly damaged. The first three bogies next to the engine of the passenger train and the first two bogies of the Mail train got derailed, telescoped and capsized. The fourth and fifth bogies of the Mail train caught fire.

As a result of this accident, 37 persons died and 86 received injuries. Of these 18 were discharged after first aid. Of the remaining 68 persons, 36 sustained simple injuries and 32 grievous.

Immediately on receipt of information of this accident, medical aid was rushed from Mansi, Khagaria and Barauni stations and the same reached the site of the accident within a short while. Fifty-five of the injured persons were sent to the Khagaria Civil Hospital in the first instance and latter some of them were transferred to Darbhanga Civil Hospital at Laheria Sarai and to Saharsa and Purnea Hospitals. The remaining 13 were sent to the Railway Hospital at Samastipur. According to the latest information 25 persons are still in hospitals and are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The General Manager and Heads of the Departments of North Eastern Railway immediately proceeded to the site.

The Deputy Minister for Railways, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and a Member of the Railway Board also visited the site and the injured in hospitals the next day.

Some voluntary organisations from Khagaria and a team of staff and students from the Medical College, Patna, also rushed to the site of the accident and rendered valuable assistance in the work of succour to the injured and distressed.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety visited the site of accident on 6th January and started his investigation the next day. According to his preliminary findings, the collision was due to the failure of Railway Staff.

The Bihar State Government have been approached to recommend a judicial officer for appointment as a

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

Claims Commissioner to deal with the claims arising out of this accident

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I suggest that Government take the trouble of giving serial numbers to all these collisions, so that in the course of the year it will be a reminder to the railway staff and other people who are responsible for the management of the railways as to how serious this problem is growing?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This accident has taken place after the interim report of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee. We were assured in the House that all precautions had been taken. So, I want to know why a judicial enquiry is not contemplated in this case, and why it has been left again to the inspectors? This is a serious accident.

Shre Shahnawaz Khan: This is the normal machinery that we have for looking into serious accidents, and the preliminary enquiry says that it is due to the failure of the railway staff.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The number of accidents has gone on increasing, and enquiries have been conducted by the Government Inspector of Railways and there have also been judicial enquiries. I suggested during the debate on the Railway, Budget last time, and also this time as also at the supplementary demands stage, that these enquiries may be conducted by officers who are experts in the administration of railways or by Members of Parliament who know the working of the railways.

Mr. Speaker: As an experienced parliamentarian, he knows very well that no statement can be made after the statement by the Minister. Only a question can be put for clarification, if he wants. If he wants to make a suggestion, the Budget session is just approaching, and he will have an opportunity to make it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am making only one point. Has the point been considered by the Government that these enquiries need not be conducted in the manner in which they have been conducted so far, because things do not come to light and naturally only a stereotyped report is always available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I know whether the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee, which has been already constituted, will be going to the spot immediately, so that they may have the opportunity of seeing things immediately after the accident?

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): When was the preliminary enquiry made? If the detailed enquiry is still to be done, how can it be said that the railwaymen were at fault without probing into the details? One can say so only after taking evidence and going into the details.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the preliminary enquiry the finding has been that the railway staff are at fault. Detailed report will come later on.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Priya Gupta: Is any other enquiry to be held or not? The House would like it to be done early. कोई डीटेल्ड एन्क्वायरी होने वाली है या नहीं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): क्या सरकार यह बात जानती है कि हमने विदेशों से साढ़े अठारह करोड़ रुपए के जो नये इंजिन खरीदे हैं, वे हमारी रेलवे लाइनों के साथ फिट नहीं होते हैं और सिर्फ उन्हीं लाइनों पर ये एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, जिन पर ये इंजिन काम में लाए जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले एन्क्वायरी होने दीजिए । उसमें इस बात का पता चल जायगा । We go to the next business.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He may be asked to reply to our questions.

Mr. Speaker: They have been put. They will be taken into consideration and then they will give answer. Shri Trivedi himself said that he was going to make a suggestion.

(ii) ACCIDENT AT MAHANADI BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, I want to make a statement on the accident that took place on the 15th January, 1963 at the railway bridge under construction in the Mahanadi river near Cuttack.

The construction of a major bridge across Mahanadi at Naraj a few miles upstream of Cuttack has been taken up for doubling the line between Nergundi and Khurda Road. The contract for the sub-structure work including the wells and piers constituting the foundations of the bridge has been let out to Messrs Hindustan Construction Co., who have successfully completed several similar works elsewhere during recent years. The piers of the bridge are being founded on deep wells in the river bed. During the course of sinking well No. 11 by the contractor, rock below bed level was being excavated, keeping the water expelled by pneumatic pressure through the provision of air locks. On the 15th of January, at about 17·45 hours when excavation work was in progress, with 54 workmen of the contractor inside the well and 20 workmen on top of the well, both the air locks at the top of the well suddenly blew off and were thrown out to one side of the well. Within minutes of the occurrence, the contractor's supervisory staff and other workmen at the bridge started rescue operations and medical aid was rendered both by the Contractor's Medical Officer and the Railway Medical Officer present at the site. The victims were immediately sent by road to the Medical College Hospital at Cuttack, about 12 miles from the Bridge site. Most of the men taken out of the well were in an unconscious state and 45 were found dead when they reached the Hospital. Twenty-nine men were admitted for treatment of whom 4 have since died and the rest are progressing, although three of the cases are stated to be serious. The State Government made special arrangements in the Hospital for giving prompt medical aid to the injured.

The accident is not connected with the working of Railways. Appointment of a high level Enquiry Committee under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 is being considered. I am sure, the House will associate with me in conveying our sympathies to the bereaved members of the families of the deceased and to the victims injured in this tragic accident.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of information. The Deputy Minister has made statements in respect of two accidents. May I know from him whether the incidence of railway accidents has shown an increase during this period since the Proclamation of Emergency as compared to the same period of the previous year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: According to the interim report of the Kunzru Committee that we have received the incidence of railway accidents has shown a steady decline year by year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How about this period? ..(*Interruptions.*)

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I want to know if these accidents happened because of the non-observance of measures and regulations laid down for working the machines and whether the labourers of the company who lost their lives or who suffered injuries will be compensated?

Mr. Speaker: Before the enquiry, can we say whether anyone is responsible?

Shri Priya Gupta: In the other one hon. the Deputy Railway Minister just now said there was a preliminary enquiry and that the railwaymen were at fault.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These will be known after the enquiry has been held.

Mr. Speaker: Has there been any preliminary enquiry?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta: Because of compensation cases.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

12.21 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: I introduce the Bill.

12.21½ hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 be taken into consideration".

This Bill provides for automatic levy of countervailing duty on imported articles where an excise duty is leviable on similar articles produced indigenously. Every time the Finance Bill came before Parliament there were scores of items on which adjustments had to be made under the Indian Tariff Act and the Indian Customs Act, and this became a very lengthy and cumbersome procedure. Therefore, this Bill seems to simplify the procedure and make the levying automatic. The Bill also provides for the applying of the normal rates of duty to certain items on which the duties were originally reduced due to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) but where such commitments no longer exist. As liberalised trade policies are being followed now, as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is getting more liberalised and items on which restrictions used to prevail are being deleted, this Bill seeks to amend the Indian Tariff Act to remove those items which are redundant now as far as the Indian export and import policies are concerned.

The Bill also provides for the amendment of articles falling under different items in the first schedule in order to make the tariff more specific and rational by providing component parts of various articles being assessed under the same items as the articles themselves, and also for the deletion of item No. 77(1) I.C.T. from the first schedule relating to instruments, apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage for provision in the Personal Baggage Rules.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 21-1-1963.

When an excise duty is imposed on any article produced indigenously, it has been the practice in recent years to levy a countervailing duty equal to the excise duty, on like articles imported from abroad. Other similar duties also are subject to countervailing customs duty. These are necessary to ensure that the indigenous manufacturer is not placed at a disadvantage compared to the imported product. Such duties are imposed by making suitable amendments in the relevant entries to the first schedule or by adding new entries in that schedule. This tended to make the entire Tariff Act very flabby and a number of items had to be included from year to year. Different formulae have been adopted from time to time in altering the first schedule to achieve the purpose.

I will give an example. The rates of duty against item No. 60(2) and 73(21) for electric lighting bulbs, not otherwise specified and electric motors, all sorts and parts thereof, are entered as "the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India and where such duty is leviable at different rates the highest duty and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted." This makes the whole Act very complicated and very difficult for the normal businessmen or the customs authority to interpret correctly This method of levying countervailing duties by altering the first schedule was feasible so long as the articles on which the countervailing duty is leviable are fairly small in number. But, with the expanding industrialisation of India and its foreign trade, numerous commodities are entering into the bilateral pacts and import and export schedules of the country. However, with the levy of central excise duties also, there are so many new items which are being added into the Finance Bill from year to year. Therefore, a large number of entries have had to be amended or added to the first schedule and this schedule is now burdened with frequent repetition of the formula for countervailing duty against several entries. In the House also, this matter has been commented upon and hon. Members have urged for a simplification.

Mr. Speaker: Illicit talking must be subdued more!

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present method has just resulted in making the tariff schedule unnecessarily lengthy, complex and inelegant. With a view to avoiding frequent repetition of the formula for countervailing duty in the First Schedule and the possible confusion arising from the adoption of the present method, it is proposed to simplify the procedure for levy of countervailing duty by inserting a new section in the body of the Indian Tariff Act itself to provide that, if any excise duty is leviable on any article produced indigenously, a countervailing duty, equal to such excise duty, shall be levied on similar imported articles. Consequent upon such a general provision in the body of the Act, the relevant entries in the First Schedule referring to the levy of countervailing duty are proposed to be suitably amended, or, as the case may be, omitted. The articles which are at present not subject to countervailing duty will be exempted from levy of such duties by notification and the position reviewed from time to time.

Regarding some General Agreement on Tariff and Trade items, nine items were introduced in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in order to give effect to the tariff concessions negotiated under the GATT by India with KMT China, the Philippines and Colombia. China was already a party to GATT and negotiations with Philippines and Colombia were made on the assumption that they would become parties thereto. KMT China since ceased to be a party to the GATT while

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

Colombia and the Philippines did not become parties thereto as was assumed. There is thus no longer any obligation on India to continue the concessional rates of duty on the articles covered by the nine items in respect of which concessions were negotiated with these countries. Accordingly notice was given by India under article XXVII of the GATT in February 1961 of her intention to withdraw these concessions. These concessions had not been negotiated with any other GATT country and no GATT country had requested consultations with India in the matter. India is, therefore, now free to withdraw the concessions and change the rates of duty in respect of the articles in question in the light of developmental and revenue considerations. After examination it has been decided that a revision of duty is necessary only in respect of items Nos. 15(11), 28(25), 52(4), 53(2) and 55(2). The Bill, therefore, provides for deletion of the above mentioned items from the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, and the articles covered by them will be classified under the general items to which they originally belonged and will be subject to the duty currently applicable to those general items.

Coming to the provision for assessment of parts of certain articles, some of the items in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act refer to certain articles and parts thereof, whereby the "whole" article as well as parts thereof are dutiable at the same rate. This is also an anomaly of the old imperialist regime when the Government policies were moved for importing finished products from abroad to the detriment of the indigenous industry. Therefore, parts were levied at the same rate as the whole product. Many of the items, however, refer only to the "whole" article and not to its "parts", with the result that sometimes it is not clear whether the parts of such articles have to be assessed to duty under the item for the whole article or under some other item. It is, therefore, considered that as far as possible the various items which refer only to the "whole" article and not to its "parts" should be amended to provide that "whole" articles as well as the "parts" are leviable to duty under the same item. The proposed amendment would make the tariff description more precise, will protect the machine-building industry and remove doubts in regard to assessment of the parts.

Regarding item 73, the body of the Act provides for all these items and I need not take the time of the House on them. Those hon. Members who are interested may kindly see the description of this article.

I now come to the last item included in this Bill. Item 77(1)) in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act provides that instruments, apparatus and appliances falling within the head "Scientific and Precision Instruments and Apparatus; Watchmakers' and Clockmakers' Wares; Musical Instruments", imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, shall be duty free.

This article has been much misused and a lot of finished instruments of this type and equipments are coming in as personal baggage. This concession is, therefore, intended to be restricted only to those articles which are specially designed for use in the exercise of the passenger's profession. Thus, the concession pertains to passenger's baggage and the other provisions regarding passengers' baggage are regulated by rules made under the Sea Customs Act, 1878. It is therefore appropriate that this concession, in its intended form, should also find a place in the baggage rules. It is accordingly proposed to delete item 77 (1) in the Tariff Schedule and to make suitable amendment to the

Baggage Rules to cover this concession.

Sir, the Bill is a simple one and the objectives of the Bill are so conducive to India's economic interest that I hope it would receive consideration by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The hon. Minister said that the Bill is non-controversial and its intention and also the effort is to simplify matters. It is all the more welcome when he says that the Bill seeks to provide an automatic levy of countervailing duty on imported articles where an excise duty is leviable on similar articles produced indigenously. But I think this Bill was long overdue in the sense that today indigenous production is not in a position to survive as a result of competition by the imported articles and it is essential that this should be done to help indigenous production. From that angle these things are all welcome. When he also says that there are certain commitments which were made under the GATT and they are not at all necessary now, it is welcome that they are being eliminated now.

He also mentioned about the amendment of the baggage rules. When certain scientific instruments, watches etc., were brought by passengers saying that they were for personal use they were all exempted. I do not know exactly what type of restrictions are being imposed now. But I welcome this in the sense that this is one of the ways in which various goods are being brought to this country duty-free saying that they are personal baggages of the passengers. I welcome this change. But I would only like to know, so far as the general tariff policy is concerned, what further safeguards Government propose to give to the indigenous production.

So far as engineering goods are concerned, we know that today indigenous production of engineering articles is facing various difficulties including supply of raw materials and also excise duty. As a result thereof they are not in a position to make the progress that they could have done. I would therefore like to know from the Government, apart from bringing all these things at par with the imported articles, what further steps they propose to take in this direction.

So far as the Bill is concerned, the Minister said that it was meant to simplify matters. I do not know how far it is going to simplify matters because the Bill itself is very difficult to understand. The Minister was referring to 72(iv) and others. I do not know how many of us were in a position to know exactly which particular item he was referring to. Ordinary men doing small business always find it very difficult to know which of the finished products that they go and buy come under the ambit of the Tariff Regulation.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

An attempt has been made, as the hon. Minister said, to simplify matters, but I cannot say whether it has been so simplified.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are given in the Bill itself.

Shri Prabhat Kar: An attempt has been made to simplify, and I wish further simplification is made, if possible, so that even ordinary persons who produce these indigenous articles may be able to know exactly what items, what all ingredients which they will be using, will fall under the ambit of the Tariff Regulations.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

With these words, Sir, I welcome these changes.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this amending Bill was long over due and I am glad that the hon. Minister has brought it during this session. Indian tariff was neglected during the British regime and there is still a lot of room for improvement in the tariff regulations. Slowly and slowly we learn things and we are making improvements in our tariff regulations.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the rate at which improvement is being made?

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: There are certain suggestions which I would like to make to the hon. Minister. One is in connection with personal baggages of persons coming from abroad, whether Indians or foreigners. Articles like cameras and typewriters which are mentioned as strictly for personal use, are sometimes sold in the market. There is a tendency on the part of the travellers coming from abroad to bring these articles as personal baggage and later sell them off in the market at a high bargain rate. I think we can have some restrictions as in the case of motor cars. People importing cars—just now it is completely prohibited—are not allowed to sell them for about two years without the permission of the Government or without informing the Government. Likewise, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that in genuine cases where people bring typewriters for their own personal use some sort of a guarantee or some sort of a commitment may be taken from them so that they may not sell off these personal goods for some time. These are very ordinary measures which require attention.

I am glad that Indian-made goods are also included in the Tariff Schedule, particularly goods produced or manufactured in India. But I would like one clarification. What is the position when the very same goods sent from India to foreign countries are being brought back. For instance, cycles are sent from India to Iraq. Supposing those cycles are brought back by Iraqis or Indian citizens staying in Iraq, what happens? There are goods like furniture of wicker-work or bamboo etc. which are given incentive for export and other small articles. I do not want to take them up in detail.

In short, I welcome this measure and request the Minister to tighten up the restrictions in the case of articles like cigarette lighters, watches etc., which are easily brought into our country and sold in the market. Also, there are very many articles which are not at all necessary to be imported into India. I would request the Minister, in consultation with the Finance Minister, to impose stricter measures in respect of these luxury goods which are not at present required at all in our country and which should not be brought here.

With these words, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, while supporting this Bill I want to make a few observations which come up in my mind when I see the Bill as a whole.

Firstly, this clearly reflects the gradual, steady and speedy progress in certain respects that we are making within the country as far as indigenous products are concerned, because looking to the explanations that have been given section after section one feels, one is very much satisfied to find, that the progress made is something really very good. I welcome it and I congratulate the Ministry for giving this account on the working of the Ministry.

In spite of that progress that we are maintaining within the country, all the same, we still continue to

import a number of items from other countries in the world which shows that the consumption within the country is increasing. Because of that the general economic condition of the people is becoming better and better. That is also an aspect of the progress that the country is making today.

Coming to the other aspects of this Bill, I am very happy to find that the Government, and more particularly the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, are very alive to the fact as to what protection is necessary to be given to different industries at different levels from time to time. I have been observing for the last few months I have been here in the Parliament that they are losing no time in coming to this House to get themselves armed in order to widen the scope of protection to the indigenous industry that is so necessary and very much needed in the country.

I am also happy that another avenue has been found for augmenting our revenues. Also, whenever any loophole is found anywhere, it is being plugged, as is being done in the present case. With regard to the import of certain articles or commodities we were simply levying excise duty that is already recommended by the Tariff Commission in the past. At the same time, when we compare them with such of the indigenous goods or articles that are manufactured within the country and are subject to excise duty, we find that levy of excise duty on imported goods becomes a necessity. I am very happy to find this point has also been brought out clearly and is being looked into, as also the question of augmenting the revenues, so far as excise duty is concerned.

My hon. friend referred to personal baggage. It is an open secret that a number of people, even influential people, import costly articles as personal baggage and make the exchequer suffer much. I am happy that Government have been prompt in getting that stopped. We should permit the import of only that which is necessary and not valuable articles under cover of personal baggage which will make us suffer losing of income that would otherwise accrue to the exchequer as customs duty.

Then, as the hon. Minister has explained in great detail, we have agreements with certain countries with regard to imports and exports and Government have found that they have not been able to fulfil their part of the agreement. So, they have withdrawn concessions given under such agreements. I am happy this has been done, thereby helping the augmenting of our revenues. Reduction of duty on imports of spare parts is a welcome step and long over due.

I find that tools is one of the items on which you are levying tax or customs duty. We are not as yet near self-sufficiency with regard to tools of different varieties and we need a lot of tools for bring up our industry as a whole at all levels. I hope the hon. Minister will tell us in his reply that he has been very careful in seeing that such tools have not been subjected to customs duty as may be needed very badly for our industries in the country, right from the handicrafts industry and village industries up to small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale industries and in particular tools for mechanical and machine tool industries.

Shri Prabhat Kar made a reference to the simplification of the customs and income-tax laws and the rules made thereunder. My experience so far has been that the laws and rules made thereunder are so complicated that it becomes very difficult for ordinary people to follow the implications of the various provisions. I would say that not only this law but all the laws and the rules made thereunder should be simple to the extent it is possible so that the common man can follow them and derive benefit out of them.

After making these few observations, I want to say that I am happy

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

that the Ministry, as usual, have taken promp. action in coming before the House with a Bill of this kind. So, I am happy to give my support to this Bill. In the end, I would again request the hon. Minister to see that all tools are not subjected to customs duty without carefully seeeing whether their import is really and badly necessary in the interest of the development of this country.

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहले यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं कारण कि हमारे देश में प्रोडक्शन को एनकरेज करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है।

परन्तु मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर आदरणीय मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बहुत सी चीजें जो कि देश में बन सकती हैं वे भी आज बाहर से आती हैं। हम कागजों में और अखबारों में तो ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें छाते देखते हैं कि जिनसे पता चलता है कि गवर्नमेंट इन चीजों का देश में बनना एनकरेज करना चाहती है। लेकिन जब आप प्रेक्टिकल फील्ड में जाएं तो प्रतीत होता है कि गवर्नमेंट इन चीजों की तरफ से उदासीन है। मैं आदरणीय मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि देश में बन सकती है मगर वे विदेशों से आ रही हैं। इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता कि उन चीजों को देश में बनाने के लिए लोगों को कैसे एनकरेज किया जाए।

अन्य कई मित्रों ने कहा है कि कई चीजें जो यहां बन सकती हैं आज बाहर से आ रही हैं। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि आज लोगों के अन्दर एक भावना है कि जहां तक हमारी तिजारत का सम्बन्ध है हम किसी भी देश पर निर्भर न रहें। लेकिन खेद है कि बहुत सी चीजें जो कि देश में बनायी जा सकती हैं उनको एनकरेजमेंट नहीं मिलता, जैसा कि कागजों में छापा जाता है। अगर आप कागजों में देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इस दिशा में बड़ा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन अगर आप वास्तव में जाकर देखें तो विभागों के अधिकारियों को पता नहीं और हर प्रश्न एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग को जानकारी के लिए भेजा जाता है। इसीलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उनको आवश्यक कदम उठाना चाहिए। इस बिल के मूल में जो भावना है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

आज अवस्था यह है कि जो चीजें देश में बन सकती हैं वे विलायत से आ रही हैं। आपके पास ऐसा विभाग होना चाहिए जो यह देखे कि जिन चीजों को बनाने के लिए कच्चा माल हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है उनको यहां बनाने के लिए एनकरजमेंट दिया जाए और जो थोड़ी सी चीजें बाहर से मंगाना आवश्यक हो उनको मंगाकर उन चीजों का उत्पादन देश के अन्दर ही कराया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, और इस भावना को मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखते हुए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few general observations on this Bill. I am always of the opinion that whenever any Tariff Amendment Bill comes before the House the interest of the Indian consumer is not protected as regards the quality and price of the indigenous goods. In the name of protection and providing shelter to our indigenous goods we do

give our consent to such tariffs but, at the same time, I have a feeling, as a consumer of our indigenous goods that the quality of our goods has not at all improved so far. The protection given to such indigenous products is equal to the excise duty levied in the country plus the differential and the quality of such goods should have been equal to that of the goods of foreign make of the best quality. Though we are giving to the indigenous products equal value or price, the quality is not of that standard. I think, our able Minister has not paid equal attention to this aspect of the question of the quality of the product and the price. Both these aspects hit the Indian consumer to a very great extent.

Take for instance the parts of stoves that are manufactured in India. We protect their manufacture but they are so bad that they do not last even for three or six months. We have to pay a heavy price for all these spare parts for stoves. That is one instance; but there are so many others, machine parts etc. manufactured by our factories indigenously the quality of which is not up to the mark and the Indian people have to pay more for goods which are not of a good standard. Therefore when any protection is to be given, this aspect has got to be put before the Tariff Commission which goes into the cases of protection, *ad valorem* or otherwise. I feel that the consumer should not be hit, the quality products should be encouraged and the prices of the indigenously produced goods should be lower than that of imported goods of the same type. I hope, our hon. Minister, will pay more attention to this and will impress it upon the Indian Tariff Commission whenever they assess or go into the question of levying duties on goods that are to be protected.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन टैरिफ (सेकेंड अमेंडमेंट) बिल जो सदन् में लाया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन साथ ही साथ मेरी मिनिस्टर महोदय से विनती है और यही पहले जब एक अमेंडमेंट बिल आया था तब भी मैंने निवेदन किया था। टैरिफ बोर्ल्स इसलिए रखी जाती हैं ताकि अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जा सके और मंशा यह रहती है कि इम्पोर्टेड गुड्स हमारी चाइल्ड इंडस्ट्रीज के गुड्स से कम्पीट न कर सकें। मैंने पहले भी इसी हाउस में कहा था कि हालांकि बोल बियरिंग्स की इंडस्ट्री को हमने १० साल का प्रोटेक्शन दिया लेकिन तो भी हमारी इंडस्ट्री अच्छे किस्म की बोल बियरिंग्ज तैयार नहीं कर सकीं और किर्लोसकर कम्पनी ने उसके खिलाफ शिकायत की थी कि यहां की बनी बोल बियरिंग्ज आवाज करती हैं और गरम हो जाती हैं। उनके उत्पादन में कुछ सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार से इलेक्ट्रिक स्विचेज के बारे में भी मैं ने देखा है कि वहां के बने इलेक्ट्रिक स्विचज और इम्पोर्टेड वंस में बहुत फर्क रहता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में शासन को लक्ष्य रखना चाहिए कि यहां की बनी चीजें अच्छी हों और वे इम्पोर्टेड गुड्स से कम्पीट कर सकें। टैरिफ बोर्ल्स देश की नई इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए इस्टैबलिश की जाती हैं और यह ठीक भी है कि हमारी देशी इंडस्ट्रीज और नये खुलने वाले कारखानों को सरकार प्रोत्साहन दे लेकिन उसके साथ ही इस बात की भी सरकार को निगरानी रखनी चाहिए कि वे अच्छा माल तैयार करें और ऐसा न हो कि कंज्यूमर्स देशी माल न लेकर इम्पोर्टेड चीजें लेना ही पसन्द करें। देखा यह जाता है कि इम्पोर्टेड गुड्स हालांकि टैक्स की वजह से महंगे पड़ते हैं लेकिन तो भी लोग उन्हीं को लेना पसन्द करते हैं। अब कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जैसे कि रिस्ट वाचेज के पुर्जे

[श्री बड़े]

वगैरह उनको इम्पोर्ट करना ही पड़ता है, यहां उनका उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता है। उनके लिए यहां एक्साइज ड्यूटी और इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है। देश में सुईंग मशीन और रिस्ट वाचेज के लिए सरकार ने नये कारखाने स्थापित किये हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने बतलाया हालांकि इम्पोर्टेड चीजें मंहगी पड़ती हैं तो भी लोग देश में बनी चीजों के मुकाबले बाहर की चीजों को लेना पसन्द करते हैं क्योंकि वह अच्छी बनी होती हैं। यहां के बने बौल बियरिंग्ज गंस और इलेक्ट्रिक स्विचेज को यहां के लोग लेना पसन्द नहीं करते। मैंने इस ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान भी आकर्षित किया था। मैं चाहूंगा कि शासन इधर ध्यान दे और इस बात को देखे कि इंडस्ट्रीज जो अनुचित फायदा उठाती हैं वे न उठा सकें और अच्छी क्वालिटी का सामान बनायें ताकि कंज्यूमर्स देश में बनी वस्तुओं को लें। आज उपभोक्ताओं को जो ज्यादा महंगी चीजें मिलती हैं उसके बारे में भी सरकार ध्यान दे और अच्छी चीजें मुनासिब दाम पर उपभोक्ताओं को सुलभ कराने की समुचित व्यवस्था करे। आज कारखानेदार केवल प्राफिट की तरफ देखते हैं और प्रोडक्शन ठीक होता है या नहीं होता है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं जिसके कि कारण क्वालिटी सफर करती है। प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी जिन पर कि इस काम की देखरेख करने की जिम्मेदारी है वे अपना कर्त्तव्य ठीक से नहीं निभाते हैं और देखा यह जाता है कि जहां उनकी पान, सुपारी आदि से अच्छी खातिर हो जाती है वहीं के लिए वे रैकमंड कर देते हैं कि इस इंडस्ट्री को टैरिफ प्रोटक्शन मिलना चाहिए या उनका समय बढ़ना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय को इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां तक इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का सम्बन्ध है वे अच्छे हैं। बिल में थोड़ी सी क्लैरिकल मिस्टेक है। पेज २ पर एमनडमैंट आफ फर्स्ट शैडयूल के नम्बर ६ में जहां

wherever they occur shall be committed लिखा है तो कमिटड के स्थान पर ओमिटड होना चाहिए। इतनी ही क्लरिकल मिस्टेक है और यह जो प्रिंटर्स डविल है इसे दुरुस्त होना चाहिए। बाकी जहां तक इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का ताल्लुक है वे सराहनीय और स्वागत-योग्य हैं और इस से यहां के देशी कार-खानों को इनकरेजमैंट मिलेगा। मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

इसके साथ ही मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि शासन को इस ओर देखना चाहिए कि यहां के कारखानेदार अच्छी क्वालिटी की और रीजनेबुल रेट पर चीजें बनाते हैं या नहीं क्योंकि ऐसा होने से ही उपभोक्ता इम्पोर्टेड चीजें न लेकर देशी चीजें लेंगे और इसके लिए उनको ज्यादा कीमत देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इन चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri T. Abdul Wahid (Vellore): Sir, while welcoming this Bill I want to make some suggestions regarding the Baggage Rules. Only about four days ago, on the 16th of this month, I had some three Japanese business friends of mine who had come here to buy hides and skins. They reported to me that the most difficult customs in the world that they had experienced was the Indian customs. I protested and they repeated that. They said that even during their previous travels they had found that the Indian customs and the Colombo customs were the most difficult customs in the world and that nowhere had they had any kind of difficulty.

I also experienced the same thing. Only on the 16th of last month, I returned from a round-the-world tour and I had absolutely no trouble anywhere. Everywhere the customs asked me whether I had any things to declare and when I simply said, "No", they treated me very, very nicely. Of course, even in India I have had no trouble; I have no complaints. But I feel that the treatment given to foreigners is a bit more strict and this does not encourage tourism and visits here of business people etc. Sometimes business people bring some presents to be given to their friends. They may be small, petty things. Why should we be so strict over these things? Why not we treat these people in the same way as we are treated in foreign countries? That will encourage tourism and will also encourage business people to come here.

This is a small suggestion that I am making and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly issue instructions to see that these people, when they come, are not treated very strictly as is done now.

13 hrs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to hon. Members that even though a Bill of a routine nature has been before the House, they have all heartily welcomed the introduction of this Bill and the attempts of Government to simplify the procedures.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida referred to the question of various items like cameras, typewriters, tape-recorders etc. being imported as personal baggages of passengers who come to India, both Indian and foreign. In this connection, there has been quite a good amount of relaxation for some time, and the net result was that there was so much misuse of this facility that, as he rightly pointed out, many articles which had a purely indigenous angle, and in regard to which we had very severe import restrictions were being brought in as personal effects. Therefore, from time to time, we had to tighten up the rules, and this is a further attempt to see that even the professional people are also brought under the discipline so that in the name of personal effects required for their own professions like the medical, chemical, engineering or any other specialised expertise they do not bring in other things. For instance, a motor car could never be interpreted as a personal effect, nor can a camera be interpreted in that way. The difference between the price of such imported aticles in the country and their international price is so high that it has led to a great drain of foreign exchange when these articles were sold particularly by tourists from abroad. Therefore, there has been an attempt to restrict such importation, and to clarify the position. As regards the interpretation of the customs rules, to which my hon. friend Shri Abdul Waheed has rightly drawn attention, unless the rules are very specific it becomes difficult. It is not a mere matter of the treatment of an individual or a foreign visitor here but the very interpretation of the rules which sometimes causes trouble

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I seek a clarification? Supposing a person who brings these foreign goods into India gives a guarantee not to re-sell it for four or five or even ten years, the rules may be relaxed in that case.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There also I would say that a mere moratorium on re-sale under the tariff rules is not an adequate protection for the large influx, because the number of passengers, if my hon. friend would look into the list of the visitors, both Indians and foreigners who come to this country, is colossal, and in some cases, the personal effects could be spread over to those items of consumer goods which will be sometimes equivalent to the entire national production, and, therefore, even a moratorium on re-sale is not an adequate guarantee against the detrimental effect that these foreign articles would have on indigenous growth, and yet we have been very careful to see that the pro-

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

fessions are protected in their entirety as far as the requirements for the professions are concerned. Therefore, the further clarification has been there.

But the main purpose and objective of this Bill has been slightly misunderstand by my hon. friend Shri Bade who spoke also on a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act which I brought forward during the last session. That Bill was more concerned with the real work of the Tariff Commission, namely to grant protection to industries which deserved protection against foreign articles of a similar nature, or to deprotect such industries as have come to strength and as need no more protection against such foreign competition.

The purpose of the present Bill is not, as Shri Sonavane pointed out and as Shri Bade reinforced it, regarding any quality rise or efficiency of the Indian products, but since the matter has been raised in the House, I would like to say, and repeat in the manner in which I have been doing in this House several times before, that by and large the quality of the Indian products is not inferior to that of their counterparts in the world. I am saying this not because I speak on behalf of Government or as an Indian national who is proud of his own products, but because of some very deep technological knowledge of these products, and, therefore, I would say that most of the modern technology that we have established in this country can claim to have produced articles of international quality. Our cycles, of course, having regard to the ....

Shri Sonavane: I was referring to certain specific instances; I was not speaking generally on the quality of the Indian products. But there are certain goods produced. which are protected. but which have not come up to the standard. For instance, I mentioned the case of spare parts of stoves. I quite agree that good quality products are producted in India, but there are certain items on which the consumer has to pay more.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not deny for a moment the existence of a few black-sheep here and there, but I must re-emphasise that by and large the quality of our products is good. I am not generalising merely because I speak on behalf of Government, but because I have a little knowledge of products to products, which run to tens of thousands, spare parts ancillaries, auxiliaries and various other types of stores which are made today in India and which are gradually also seeking the world markets on an international plane. What I want to urge is that the Tariff Commission has always been charged with, and repeated references are there in the Tariff Commission's report—about, the maintenance of the quality of the Indian products according to the Indian Standards and to the establishment of testing norms which can withstand international measurements: I am glad to say that during the current year, I shall have another occasion to come forward before the House to with what might be called the Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection Bill, which from this current year is going to bring within its orbit practically a very vast gamut of Indian products under compulsory quality control and testing methods, and it may be that within five years, most of the Indian products practically that will play their part in national economy or in foreign trade will have been brought under the strictest possible international standards of quality control and pre-shipment inspection. But that is beside the point. Only because hon. Members had raised it here, I made a passing reference to it.

My hon. friend Shri Sham Lal Saraf is not here, but I would like to assure him that we are very careful to see that all these simplifications are brought about as early as possible. This very Bill which looks to be only a four-page Bill is going to reduce the volume of the Indian tariffs by nearly

50 per cent. In a book which runs into hundreds of pages—because the products which enter into foreign trade are so numerous—may be reduced to half in terms of volumetric dimensions; in fact, even entries and columns will all be abolished, as soon as this Bill receives the blessings of Parliament, because the countervailing duty and the imposts which are of a corresponding nature which render the tariff into such a complicated affair that even some of us who are deep students of the tariff policy find it impossible to interpret the imposts in a correct manner, as I have already indicated in regard to one or two items will now be simplified. I am glad that this attempt at simplification and the automatisation of the imposts which comes under the Finance Bill from time to time has been generally welcomed by the House, and I hope that will be approved by the House.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I wanted a further clarification about the Indian goods exported and then re-imported.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those are very few cases. Our exports run to about Rs. 4 or 5 crores, and we have a drill by which any such case can be dealt with. My hon. friend referred, for instance, to a cycle going to Iraq and then coming back. Such examples hardly recur. But it does happen that heavy machinery is sold to a neighbouring country like Ceylon or Ethopia or even Egypt or Iraq, and it comes back for repair of the shafts or of the particular centrifugal pump or compressor and so on, and those cases are all accorded exemption under this discipline. The drill is so simple that when a man sends an item of Indian origin for repair or proper ramification in this country, he is protected, and the drill is automatically passed, and it has not got to go through the formality of import and export control regulations, and the item is sent to the owner company or returned to the owner company after charging whatever maintenance charges there may be.

Shri Bade: It is a question of drawback under the Customs Act.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In those cases, the drawback does not arise. The drill is what is called non-countervailing, that is, neither the import duty nor the export duty therefor is applied to this article which is of Indian origin, and which is repaired or reproduced in India for the sake of the foreign buyer and then re-exported to the destination concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Shri Bade: The word 'committed' in line 38 at page 2 should be corrected to 'omitted'.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a printing mistake, and it has been corrected.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement*)

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 3, *omit* 'Second'. (1)

Page 1, line 4, *for* '1962' *substitute* '1963'. (2)

(*Shri Manubhai Shah*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

Sir, it is a very formal Bill necessiated by the reorganisation of local authorities and with the passing of Panchayat Acts in the various States. The functions of all the districts boards, the local boards and others have been taken over by new authorities which have been created under the various Panchayat Acts. Under the Consitution, it would be noticed that one-third of the electorate for the Upper House seats has to come from the local authorities and we have uptill now inserted such local authorities as are recommended by the State Governments concerned. Since the reorganisation of local authorities, after the passing of the last Act, we have received a recommendation from Madras, from Maharashtra, from Utter Pradesh and now—it is a subject matter of amendments—we have received also requests from Andhra Pradesh and Bihar that there should be reorganisation of the schedules concerning those two States also and that is why the Deputy Minister had given notice of one amendment No. 1 and consequential amendments which would be nos. 2, 3 and 6.

Sir, I do not think it is necessary to explain the objects of the Bill as to why it is necessary to have this amendment Bill before by-elections are held to the Upper Houses in the various States. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, we are proposing that instead of the old schedule, we should have only Municipalities, Cantonment Boards, Town Committees and Zilla Parishads.

With regard to Madras, instead of having the old schedule—item (4) Class I Panchayats—we are only mentioning; Town Panchayats notified under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, that is to say, Panchayats having a population estimated at not less than five thousand and an annual income estimated at not less than ten thousand rupees There is a similar provision for Andhra Pradesh for which we have tabled an amendment.

For Uttar Pradesh, after the Notified Area Committee, we are having Kshettra Samities which are the new authorities under the Panchayat Act. They are taking over the functions of the old Notified Area Committees.

With regard to Bihar, there is an amendment for which notice has been given. We are doing the same thing. After the Notified Area Committees, we are putting Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis which have taken over the functions of the various local authorities there.

There are two amendments tabled by the Hon. Member from Maha-

rashtra, Shri D. S. Patil. He told me that the Maharashtra Government had agreed with him that after Zila Parishad, the words "including Panchayat Samitis" should be added. That is his amendment No. 4. With regard to Notified Area Committees, he suggests that we should also put Notified Area Committees at page 2, line 2, after Zila Parishad as item No.5. I told him that I had referred it to the Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan who knows very well about Maharashtra and various authorities which were set up during his regime there. He has said that it is not necessary at all to put in the words "Panchayat Samitis" as suggested by Mr. Patil—that is his note—and that it will serve the purpose as the Government of Maharashtra has intimated to us if we only insert the words as we have shown in cluase 2 of the Bill itself, namely, Municipalities, Cantonment Boards, Town Committees, Zila Parishads. Zila Parishads, I understand, represent all the local authorities. If that is so, I think, it is not necessary to put words "including Panchayat Samitis" because they do include these. It is a higher body. So, I think, the Hon. Members, after this clarification, would not press. That is all I have to say. I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अमेंडिंग बिल रखा गया है, जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, बड़ा ही फार्मल सा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इससे आप चुनाव पर काफी बोझा डालने जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि अपर हाउसिस के लिए जो इलैक्टोरल कालजिज हैं, लोकल बाडीज़ हैं, उन लोकल बाडीज में आप नई लोकल बाडीज को जोड़ने जा रहे हैं। जो टाउन कमेटीज या क्षेत्र समितीज बनी हैं, उनको भी जोड़ने जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषदें हैं अंतरिम जिला परिषदें हैं और अब हर एक ब्लाक में क्षेत्रीय समितियां भी बन गई हैं। उन ब्लाक्स में चालीस से ले कर पचास तक मैम्बर हो गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर में ३१ ब्लाक हैं और हर एक में तीस से ले कर चालीस तक मैम्बर हैं। उनको भी आप इसके अन्दर ला रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो क्षेत्रीय समिति होती है उसका प्रतिनिधित्व जिला परिषद में होता है। हर एक क्षेत्रीय समिति का सभापति, उप-सभापति तथा एक चुना हुआ व्यक्ति जिला परिषद में आता है और इस तरह से जिला परिषद रुरल एरियाज का काफी प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। अभी तक तो जिला परिषद को ही रखा गया था लेकिन अब आप क्षेत्रीय समिति को भी जोड़ रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि भार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगा और जो मैम्बर लोकल बाडीज से खड़ा होगा उसके लिए एक आफत हो जायेगी। लेकिन फायदा कोई विशेष नहीं होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले से ही जिला परिषदें हैं, अंतरिम जिला परिषदें हैं, टाउन एरिया कमेटीज हैं, नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटीज हैं तथा दूसरी संस्थायें हैं जोकि अपर हाउस के लिए मैम्बरों का चुनाव करती हैं और उनके होते हुए भी क्षेत्रीय समिति को इसमें शामिल कर देना, इसमें क्या फायदा सोचा गया है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने श्री डी० एस० पाटिल की एमेंडमेंट के बारे में कहा है कि पंचायत समिति और नोटिफाइड एरिया कमटी को इसमें अलग से शामिल करना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि वे वहां की जो जिला समितीज हैं, उनमें आ जाती है और इस वास्ते अलग से उनको रखने की

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

जरूरत नहीं है। इसी आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्षेत्रीय समिति का भी प्रतिनिधित्व जिला परिषद में हो जाता है और अगर उनको इसमें अलग से न रखा जाए तो कोई नुक्सान वाली बात नहीं होती।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस एमेंडिंग बिल से कुछ लाभ नहीं होने वाला है, उल्टे लोगों पर बोझा ही पड़ने वाला है। इस से तो उन लोगों में जो लोकल बाडीज़ की कांस्टीट्युएंसी से खड़े होना चाहते हैं, डर ही पैदा होगा, बनिस्बत उस व्यक्ति के जोकि किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र से एम० एल० ए० बनने के लिए खड़ा होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार कर लें। अभी क्षेत्रीय समिति के चुनाव के बाद बहुत से मुकदमे भी दायर हुए हैं। उन में कोर्ट फीस वगैरह के मसले पड़े तो जिला परिषद् में लोकल बाडीज के वर्ड्स हैं। इस वर्ड्स को जब रक्खा गया है तो उन की कितनी कोर्ट फीस लगेगी एलेक्शन पिटिशन के सिलसिले में। कहीं कहीं पर तो वह लोकल बाडीज में आते हैं या नहीं इस के लिए डिफरेन्ट डिफरेन्ट इंटरप्रेटेशन मिले। यदि आप लोकल बाडीज में उन को भी डाल दें तो आइन्दा के लिये और भी आपत्तियां होने वाली हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप उन को अधिक विस्तृत न करें तो बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सान होने वाला नहीं है। जो चुनाव चल रहे थे उन में जो समितियां थीं वह थीं। ज़िला परिषद् के चुनावों में जहां पर ४० मेम्बर हुआ करते थे वहां पर अब १०० और १५० मेम्बर हो गये हैं हर जगह पर। काफी प्रतिनिधि बढ़ गये हैं देहातों में। वहां पर प्रतिनिधि बढ़ सकते हैं और उन के जरिये से काम हो सकता है। जो चीज रक्खी जा रही है उस की कोई विशेष आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of information. The hon. Minister referred to Zila Parishads and Municipalities. Do they have any portfolios identical? Is any of the two dependent on the other or subservient to the other or are there separate functions discharged by the different organisations?

Shri A. K. Sen: They are separate authorities.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are they dealing with separate items or the same items?

Shri A. K. Sen: Municipality, Cantonment Board, Zila Parishad they are all creatures of statutes. Municipality is created by a statute, the Cantonment Board is a creature of the Cantonment Act. So far as the Zila Parishads are concerned, they inherit many of the functions of the old district boards and other local authorities under the Panchayat Act.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it subservient to the Zila Parishad?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is a lawyer himself. He knows.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am not lawyer. I am seeking a clarification.

Shri A. K. Sen: So far as local authorities are concerned, within their own sphere, they are competent. They are not subservient to anyone. But generally there are various powers given to the Government for directions and various other things.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है वह अपर हाउसेज़ के चुनावों के लिये आया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय परिषद् और जिला परिषद् पहले भी शामिल थीं। अभी माननीय विधि

मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि इस में नोटिफाइड एरिया की जगह पर क्षेत्रीय समिति होनी चाहिये और जिला परिषद्। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर क्षेत्रीय समिति को इस में न शरीक किया जाये तो एलेक्शन का खर्च भी कम होगा और प्रतिनिधियों को उस के लड़ने में भी आसानी होगी क्योंकि अब तक जो उत्तर प्रदेश के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स थे वह समाप्त कर दिये गये और उन की जगह ज़िला परिषद् का गठन हुआ। ज़िला परिषदों में तकरीबन हर जगह १०० या १५० मेम्बर हो गये। टाउन एरिया कमिटीज़ और उस के बाद नोटिफाइड एरियाज़ तो पहले भी थीं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आज कल देश में एलेक्शन का खर्च बहुत बुरी तरह से बढ़ रहा है। पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इनडाइरेक्ट एलेक्शन कराये जायें। जिला परिषद् के भी एलेक्शन इनडाइरेक्ट होते हैं, नोटिफाइड एरिया या जो क्षेत्रीय समिति होने जा रही है उस के भी इसी तरह से हो रहे हैं। एक एक आदमी को पकड़ पकड़ कर वोट के लिये लाना पड़ता है। बहुत जगहों पर तो वोट लेने ही बन्द हो जाते हैं और कहीं कहीं वोट खरीदे भी जाते हैं। इस से हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी दुर्भावना फैल गई है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि एलेक्शन के खर्च को कम करने के लिये अगर परिषद् को ही शरीक रखते हैं तो यह बहुत है। उस के बाद क्षेत्रीय समिति को भी उस में से निकाल दीजिये तो मेरी समझ में कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

मेरा तो खयाल है कि एलेक्शन के खर्च को कम करने के लिये कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जिला बोर्डों के चुनाव डाइरेक्ट हुआ करें। पहले तो इसी तरह से होते थे लेकिन अब इनडाइरेक्ट हो रहे हैं। क्षेत्रीय समितियों को जो टाउन एरिया की जगह दी जा रही है, उस से भी एलेक्शन का खर्च बहुत बढ़ जायेगा और आम तौर से साधारण आदमी के लिये एलेक्शन लड़ना कठिन हो जायेगा। साथ ही साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि क्षेत्रीय समिति को इस में से निकाल दें। चाहें तो जिला परिषदों को रख सकते हैं। इस तरह से किया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और एलेक्शन के लिये भी इस में आसानी होगी।

Shri Bade (Khargone): I seek a clarification. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated that the governments of UP, Madras and Maharashtra have moved this Government to amend the Representation of the People Act. I am a resident of Madhya Pradesh where there is no Upper House. I am against the formation of Upper Houses. But when I asked a question to the State Ministers concerned, they said that there is no mention of Mandal Parishads, and there is some amendment involved to the Panchayat Act. Therefore, there is some diffiiulty in forming the Upper House. Is the Government to make the amendment when they have received a request from the Ministers of States concerned or is the Government taking the initiative in asking all the State Governments whether they have amended their Panchayat Acts? Recently, the Madhya Pradesh Government has also amended the Panchayat Act and made certain changes in the constitution of the panchayats. So I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have referred it to the Madhya Pradesh Government or not.

Shri A. K. Sen: The question of referring it to the Madhya Pradesh Government does not arise at all because that State has no Upper Chamber. If it does have one, then the questions of including such of the local authorities as the State Government may desire should be represented in the Upper House will be taken into consideration.

Shri Bade: The reason they have given as to why they have no Upper Chamber is that there is no mention of Mandal Parishads in the Representation of the People Act. That is the difficulty.

Shri A. K. Sen: No, that is not the reason.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): I feel there ought to have been a thorough and comprehensive review of the whole position, because recently changes have taken place in other States also, just as Madhya Pradesh was mentioned. It is true there is no Upper House in that State, but in Punjab there is one. There also Zila Parishads have been formed and other changes had taken place. Therefore, I think a comprehensive Bill ought to have been brought before the House. The whole position as to how representation is to be given in these Upper Houses needs to be reviewed.

Therefore, although I have no objection to the changes contemplated in the Bill before the House, I desire that the whole position shoulld be reviewed and a comprehensive Bill introducing some kind of uniformity should be brought forward in this House.

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर मैं ने एक दो सुझाव दिये थे और इस पर कुछ कहने का मेरा इरादा भी था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो सुझाव रक्खे और उन का जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया, उस के बाद मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट्स को प्रेस नहीं करना चाहूंगा लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति क्या है यह बतलाने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के एलेक्शन के लिये लोकल बाडीज़ की जो कांस्टिटुएन्सी बनती है उन में कौन कौन सी लोकल बाडीज़ हो सकती हैं अगर इस को देखा जाये तो मेरा खयाल यह है कि इंडिया भर के लिए एक साधारण प्रिंसिपल होना चाहिये । अगर इतर स्टेट्स में देखा जाये, जैसे कि आन्ध्र है, तो वहां पर क्लास १ पंचायत लोकल बाडीज में रक्खी गई हैं, क्लास २ पंचायत लोकल बाडीज में रक्खी गई हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में जनपद सभा, मद्रास में टाउन पंचायत, मैसूर में नोटिफाइड एरिया और पंजाब में पंचायत समिति, उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्तरिम जिला परिषद् और क्षेत्रीय समिति का अमेंडमेंट इसी बिल में है । वैसे ही महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लोकल बाडीज और जनपद सभा इन रूरल एरियाज़ के बदले यहां सिर्फ जिला परिषद् को ही लोकल बाडी माना गया है । मेरा सुझाव यह था कि जिला परिषद् और पंचायत समिति को जिस तरह से हर एक स्टेट में लोकल बाडी माना गया है वैसे ही महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में भी पंचायत समिति को लोकल बाडी माना जाना चाहिये । पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद् यह दो नई बाडीज बनी हैं । इस के लिये महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में जो जिला परिषद् और पंचायत समिति एक्ट, १९६२ है उस के प्रिएम्बल को मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं ।

"An Act to provide for the establishment in rural areas of zila parishads and panchayat samitis".

इस से स्पष्ट है कि रूरल एरियाज़ में जिला परिषद् और पंचायत समिति बनाने के लिए यह ऐक्ट बना है । बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीज़न्स में कहा गया है ।

"With the inauguration of Panchayat Raj in Maharashtra, District Boards, District Local Boards and Janapada Sabhas (Rural Circle) have been replaced by Zila Parishads".

यह जो कहा गया है वह गलत है । जिला परिषद् और पंचायत समिति दो नई बाडीज़ बनी हैं और उन के फंक्शन्स अलग अलग हैं । जिला परिषद् के बारे में क्लाज ६ में दिया गया है :

"For every District, there shall be established a *Zila Parishad* consisting of a President and Councillors; and the *Zila Parishad* shall have all such powers and discharge all such functions as are

vested in it by or under this Act, or otherwise".

वैसे ही पंचायत समितियों के कांस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में दिया गया है

"For every Block, there shall a *Panchayat Samiti;* and the Panchayat Samiti shall have all such functions as are vested in it by this Act, or otherwise."

पंचायत समिति के लिए ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर सेक्रेटरी बनाया गया है और जिला परिषद् के लिए सेपेरेट सी० ई० ओ० दिया गया है ।

वैसे ही जिला परिषद और पंचायत समिति के पावर्स और ड्यूटीज़ अलग अलग दी गयी हैं । सेक्शन १०० में जिला परिषद् को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर्स दी गई हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लिस्ट अलग दी गई है और डिस्ट्रिक्ड सबजेक्ट्स का एक अलग शिड्यूल दिया गया है । वैसे ही पंचायत समिति के लिए उन की पावर्स और ड्यूटीज़ सेक्शन १०१ में अलग दी गयी हैं और उन के लिए एक अलग लिस्ट बनायी गयी है और एक शिड्यूल भी उन के लिए अलग बनाया गया है । पहला शिड्यूल जिला परिषद् के लिए है और उस के बाद सैकिंड शिड्यूल पेज १०६ पर है जिस में पंचायत समिति के सबजेक्ट आदि दिये गये है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ये दो बाडीज़ नई बनी हैं और उन के फंक्शंस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर्स अलग अलग हैं ।

और दूसरी महत्व की बात यह है कि जो पहले जनपद सभा थी वह तहसील में थी और उन के मेम्बरान को मतदान का अधिकार था । आज जनपद की जगह पंचायत समिति बनी है । आज उस की जगह जिला परिषद के काउंसिलर्स को मतदान का अधिकार देना और पंचायत समिति के मेम्बरों को मतदान का अधिकार न देना, इस में बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हो जायगा ।

जिला परिषद् के जो काउंसिलर हैं उन के बारे में सेक्शन ६ में प्रावीजन है । उस में कहा गया है :

"... Councillors chosen being not more than sixty in number as may be determined by the State Government so however that there is one Councillor as far as is reasonably practicable for not more than every thirty-five thousand of the population;"

यानी ३५००० पापुलेशन के लिए एक काउंसिलर चुना जाता है और जिला परिषद् के कम से कम ४० और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ६० काउंसिलर रहते है । म्युनिसिपैलिटी को जोकि १०,००० की पापुलेशन पर होती है रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में क्षेत्र समिति को अधिकार दिया जा रहा है और मद्रास स्टेट के लिये सुझाव है कि :

"... A town panchayat notified under the Madras Panchayat Act, ... having a population estimated at not less than 5,000 and an annual income estimated at not less than Rs. 10,000".

यानी ५००० जन संख्या के लोकल बाडी को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने का सुझाव है । लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में जो पंचायत समिति है वह ६०,००० पापुलेशन के लिए बनी है और उस का बजट पांच या ६ लाख का होता है उस को रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं मिलेगा । यह पंचायत नई बाडी बनी है । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि जनपद सभा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लोकल बोर्ड और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के स्थान पर "जिला परिषद इनक्लूडिंग पंचायत समितीज" ऐसा होना चाहिए । ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो बहुत से देहाती लोगों का अधिकार मारा जायेगा और जिला परिषद् का मेम्बर चुनाव में खड़ा नहीं रह सकेगा क्योंकि जिले में म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के मेम्बर ज्यादा होंगे । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जैसा आप अन्य राज्यों के

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

लिए कर रहे हैं वैसा ही महाराष्ट्र के लिए भी करना चाहिये । मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यहां पर जो इनफारमेशन सरकार के पास आई है वह गलत है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह करेक्ट नहीं है । मेरा खयाल है कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने जिला परिषद् इनक्लूडिंग पंचायत समिति का प्रोपोजल दिया है । मैं दो चार दिन पहले बम्बई गया था और महाराष्ट्र के ला मिनिस्टर और सेक्रेटरी से मिला था । उन्हों ने मुझे बताया कि महाराष्ट्र के लिए जिला परिषद् और पंचायत समिति ये दो नई बाडीज हैं और उन को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलने के बारे में हम ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है । मैं आप के द्वारा मिनिस्टर इन चार्ज को रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह इस बात पर गौर करें और जो सही बात है उसे करें और सारे अन्य राज्यों में जैसा किया जा रहा है उसी तरह महाराष्ट्र में भी पंचायत समितियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाय ।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): This Bill is on very healthy lines, and it has served to remove an anomaly. So far, such of the members of the legislative councils who were elected by local bodies were elected by representatives of the towns, and the representatives of the village areas did not have a say in these elections. Now the representatives of the rural areas have been brought on a par and equal status with the representatives of the town areas.

One or two questions have arisen in this short debate. One is that the names of more than one body which overlap each other have been mentioned here. For example, just now Shri Sinhasan Singh was referring to an anomaly in U.P. Already, the district boards and zila parishads there form the electorate for the election of the members of the Legislative Council, and to it the Kshettra Samitis, that is members of Block Panchayat Samities are also added. The members of the Zila Parishads and the Kshettra Samitis represent the same area and the same persons. Therefore, it would be proper to include the Kshettra Samities and exclude the Zila Parishads. When the body at the base has emerged, the body constituting the superstructure can be removed, there is no harm in it.

Shri Vidyalankar referred to another anomaly, and another Member asked why only three States have been taken, what about the other States?

Shri Vidyalankar was of the opinion that a comprehensive view may be taken and that a comprehensive bill may be presented. But, Sir, it is really a matter for the State Governments. When a particular State Government thinks that in that particular State, certain type of reform and certain procedure should be adopted, it is for that State Government to come forward with such a proposal and this House and this Government would indicate to them how to carry out those reforms, and say, for instance, what they have to do in Punjab and in Andhra Pradesh. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, we have taken a further step so far as democratic decentralisation is concerned. The Panchayat samithis, village panchayats, and zilla parishads are all 100 per cent elected on adult franchise basis. Therefore, such a step could have been taken in Andhra Pradesh earlier than in some other States. It is no fault of this Government or this House if it is not in a position to do so.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Law Minister that he might circulate the debate of this House, the wishes of the House, to all the State Governments, so that this may give enough inducement to these State Governments to think over these problems and to remove the lacuna that exists in their election procedures. We need not wait till all the State Governments come forward. We will pro-

ceeds with whatever suggestions are brought forward from the State Governments. When the other State Governments make similar proposals, we will come with another Bill and that might be passed. We have got so many different States and there will be some disparity in their development and in their progress and even in the democratic procedures adopted in different States. Those are bound to be there. Therefore, while this variety may remain there, efforts may be taken to bring in harmony and unity in the procedure. With these words I support the Bill.

Shri Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Under the Madras Panchayats Act (1958), villages with a population of 500 and more have been constituted into panchayats and these village panchayats have been blocked together to constitute Panchayat Union Councils. In addition to the town panchayats, municipalties and these Panchayat Union Councils, village panchayats also form the electorate for the upper chamber. In the fourth schedule, as item two, only Panchayat Union Councils are mentioned. It is not definite whether this will be a unit for the election of the Upper Chamber or whether this will also include the village panchayats, and whether this will also enable the village panchayats to become the electorate. I would request the Minister to adopt the amendment to include the words "Village Panchayats constituting the Panchayat Union Councils". We should give opportunity to village panchayats also to elect the Upper Chamber as it was contemplated before. Since the local bodies were the electorates for the Upper Chamber under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, village panchayats also have come under the term local bodies and they must also be given an opporunity to elect the Upper Chamber. In view of the need to give them such opportunities, I think, it will be better if my amendment is adopted, and I request the hon Minister to accept it. With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल की तो ताईद करता हूं लेकिन इस के साथ ही दो, चार सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । हमारा काम यह नहीं है कि जो कुछ किसी स्टेट असेम्बली ने पास कर के भेज दिया उस को ज्यों का त्यों मान लें क्योंकि हम अपना डिस्क्रिशन भी रखते हैं और हमारे लरनेड ला मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस मामले में दखल दे सकते है। उन से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि वे अपने डिस्क्रिशन से काम लें । यू० पी० असेम्बली ने जो यह पास किया है कि कोई भी उस का लेजिस्लेटर जिला परिषद के लिए खड़ा नहीं हो सकता यह अनकांस्टीटयूशनल है । ऐसा होने से इक्वल अपोरचुनिटी देने का जो हम ने सब को वायदा किया है उसे हम फुलफिल नहीं कर सकते । जब मैं ने यू० पी० असेम्बली ने जो पास किया है उस को देखा और पढ़ा तो उस के मुताबिक **तो कोई भी असेम्बली का मेम्बर, कौंसिल का** मेम्बर या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर चेअरमनशिप के लिए खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा । मेरे ख़याल से यह चीज अनकौंसटीटयूशनल है । मैं आपके द्वारा अपने ला मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे अपने डिस्क्रिशन को इस्तेमाल करें और इस बात की सिफारिश करें कि उसे इस से डिबार न किया जाये । आखिर एम० ऐल० ए० या एम० पी० ने क्या जुर्म कर दिया है कि वह किसी पद के लिए खड़ा न हो सके ?

दूसरे जो पंचायत ऐक्ट है उस में न्यायाधीश जिसे कहते हैं, अदालत का सरपंच जिसे कहते है, वह वोट से बनाया जाये । आप के द्वारा मेरा आग्रह यह है कि मुंसिफ को कभी वोट से नहीं बनाना चाहिए । जिस के हाथ में हम ने इंसाफ़ करने का हक़ दिया हो, अदल का जिसे हम ने मुस्तहक़ बनाया हो उस शख्स को वोट से नहीं बनाना चाहिये । दुनिया में जजों का एपायन्टमैंट होता है, इलेक्शन नहीं होता है । यह नेचुरल है कि जिस के वोट से वह न्यायाधीश बनेगा, जिस के वोट से वह

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मुंसिफ़ और जज करार दिया जायेगा उस की वह हमेशा कुछ न कुछ थोड़ी बहुत तरफ़दारी करेगा । यह हियुमन नेचर है । इसलिए किसी भी न्याय पंचायत का सरपंच और किसी भी जुडिशल कोर्ट का इंचार्ज वोट से नहीं बनना चाहिए बल्कि वह एपायन्टमेंट से और क़ाबलियत से बनना चाहिए ।

डा० मा० श्री अणे (नागपुर) : स्पीकर का क्या होगा ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्पीकर तो इलैक्ट हो जाने के बाद नान पार्टीमैन हो जाता है । और वह कोई अदालत नहीं होती ।

इसी तरह अपर चैम्बर और लोअर चैम्बर के लिए अलग २ इलेक्शन रख कर उस को महंगा कर रहे हैं हमें इसे बंद करना पड़ेगा । ग़रीब आदमी इस इलेक्शन को नहीं लड़ सकेगा । जिस हिन्दुस्तान में एक आदमी की औसत आमदनी ८५ रुपये हो उस देश में इस अपर चैम्बर और लोअर चैम्बर को बनाना तथा इलेक्शन को और ज्यादा महंगा करते जाना यह हमारी डैमोक्रेसी को सूट नहीं करता है । जब मैं ने देखा और पढ़ा कि २५००० रुपये तक एक एम० पी० खर्च करता है तो ताज्जुब हुआ । मेरे जैसा ग़रीब आदमी २५०० रुपया भी खर्च नहीं कर सकता । जिस देश के प्रति व्यक्ति की औसत आय ८५ रुपया सालाना हो उस देश के लोग एम० पी० के एलैक्शन में २५,००० रुपया खर्चे करें यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है । इसलिए आज अपर चैम्बर और लोअर चैम्बर अलग अलग क़ायम न किये जायें । खाली एक ही चैम्बर रहना चाहिये ।

जिला परिषद् के चेअरमैन के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि वह क्वालिफाइड हों । यू० पी० में मैं ऐसे चेअरमैन जिला परिषदों को जानता हूं जोकि दर्जा ४ पास है, अपर प्राइमरी पास हैं या लोअर प्राइमरी पास हैं और वह ऐसे प्रिंसिपल्स और हैडमास्टर्स के लिए इंस्पैक्शन नोट लिखते हैं जोकि एम० ए० एल० टी० हैं । ऐसे क्वालिफाइड लोगों के लिए दर्जा ४ और ५ पास वाला इंस्पैक्शन नोट लिखे यह बड़ा अनर्थकारी है ।

"अपूज्या यत्र पूज्यन्ते पूज्यानां च व्यतिक्रमः" । जिस जगह ऐसा होता है कि एक अनपढ़ आदमी एम० ए० एल० टी० का इंस्पैक्शन लिखता है उस जगह अनर्थ हो जाता है । इसलिए जो चेअरमैन डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड है वह क़ानूनन क्वालिफाइड होना चाहिये या फिर उस से यह हक़ छीन लिया जाय कि वह प्रिंसिपल या हैडमास्टर का जा कर मुआयना लिखे । ऐसा होना इस डेमोक्रेसी का अभिशाप है और इस से ज्यादा मैं समझता हूं अनर्थ नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसी जगह पर नेचुरली पढ़े लिखे आदमी को रखना चाहिए ।

"हज़ारों साल नरगिस अपनी बेनूरी में रोती है,

बड़ी मुश्किल से होता है चमन में दीदावर पैदा ।"

जहां अनपढ आदमी पढ़े लिखों का मुआयना लिखता है वह समाज बैठ जाया करता है और वह समाज पनप नहीं पाता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि करेक्टर और काबलियत को ऊंचा उठाया जाये । इस से बढ़ कर और कोई चीज न समझी जाये । इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि वह इन सुझावों के उपर रोशनी डालें ।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1962 is before the House for amendment. Even though

the object is to formally accept the changes that have already been introduced in the Panchayat Acts of different States, the reference has been made only to three States. As one of our hon. Members remarked, the Bill would have been more comprehensive if all the States were brought within the scope of this Bill and then some of the confusion would have been avoided in this matter. We find that different Sates use different names at differrent levels for these democratic bodies. One State uses the name 'taluk development board'; another uses the name 'tehsil develoment board'. Another State calls it 'tehsil abivrudhi mandal'. It is called panchayat samiti, which is a council of panchayats. So also at the district level there are different names such as zila parishad, zila abivrudhi mandal and district development board.

It may be a matter for the States alone to find out the names to be used but it would have been much better if uniform names could have been used. Now that three committees are working under the Community Development Ministry for studying the powers and finances and statutory recognition etc. which are being sought by the democratic bodies, I think it would be good if uniform names are also given to these. It would avoid much confusion. Otherwise these local authorities which form the basis of the electorate for election to the upper houses in the different States would be creating confusion. Only three States are being referred to here. I feel that the other States should also be taken into consideration. In clause 4(b) what is meant by the town panchayats has been defined under the Madras Panchayats Act. Then the eligible local bodies for being included in panchayats are also given. The hon. Minister made a statement in the beginning that zila parishads included in clause 4(b), also included all the other democratic organisations. I think the taluk development boards and panchayat samities are included in that. It would be better if all these things are mentioned so that it would be clear that the zila parishads include all these bodies. That will clarify the point and give them the right to elect their representatives.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir I welcome the amendment to the Representation of the People Act moved by the Law Minister. The Bill as it stands is quite unexceptionable and certainly deserves our support because it follows as a consequence of the changes in the institutional structure that we have brought about in this country. It is meant to make representation more in consonance with the institutional realities in the country today. However, I would like to make a plea to the Law Minister to consider a more extensive and more comprehensive amendment of the main Act because the working of this Act has shown several loopholes and has created hardships and inconsistencies. I express the hope that the hon. Law Minister would undertake a thorough investigation into the working of this law and would strive to bring forth a more comprehensive amending Bill which would really recast the electoral machinery and the provisions of the Act wherever desirable and particularly in respect of petitions.

I should particularly like at this time—because it is an eminently topical matter to refer—to ask the Law Minister as to why the Government has not come forward with some amending Bill providing for staying by-elections and election petitions pending in different courts. When we are not going ahead with any by-elections there is no point in going ahead with election petitions. They cause much harassment to many people; they are also a vindication of the rights of many people against corrupt practices. If, however, a by-election is not to follow, there is no point in allowing the election petitions to continue. At least for the duration of the stay operative in respect of by-elections, you should provide for

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the stay of the proceedings of election petitions also. The Act itself, as I said before, requires a very thorough revision and therefore, I once again make the plea to the Government to undertake a thorogh revision of the various provisions of the Act which are found to be unworkable and unrealistic or which are a source of considerable and avoidable hardship.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want to make only one or two observations. I do not find any fault in this Bill but while giving my support to it I want to make one or two observations. This Bill is the result of certain developments in certain States. India is now a federation of States. Before the federal union came into existence, India was under the British rule. There was a Central Government and one particular thing about the Central Government was that all the institutions which had got a bearing upon the Constitution were more or less modelled according to the type set up by the Central Government. For instance the district and taluk boards and all those bodies were constituted in the same manner throughout the territory of British India at that time. It was the Central Government that was setting a model for the provinces in those days.

Now, with our advanced ideas and a better, liberal and progressive Contitution, we have allowed that idea to fail. Now, the States make things as they like; things go on like that year after year in the States. At one time there were the janapadha sabhas. Then, it goes away and the district board comes. Now, that goes away and something else comes. The Central Government also does not think it fit to ask: for so many years this body was there; why are you changing it today? No query of this kind is being put by the Central Government though, at the same time, all of us want that India should be governed by common judicial ideas. We want to develop territorial nationalism based upon obedience to common laws. That is our ideal. That is what the Central Government or what is now called the Union Government ought to do. But now, what is happening? In the name of economy, the States are using their powers every other day to bring in some change. When the old Government goes away, a new Government with some energetic, brilliant Chief Minister comes in and brings in some more new ideals, and thus the whole thing is changed.

14 hrs.

Take, for instance, Madhya Pradesh, from where I come and from which State Shri D. S. Patil also comes. We were in one part of Madhya Pradesh. That has now become part of some other State. Eight districts of Berar or Vidarbha have now been thrown into Bombay. They have their own ideas; they feel that they are now new institutions and feel that they are a more progressive province. They naturally feel it now. The institutions in the old C.P. must now be modelled after the Bombay institutions. But now changes are made and the laws are being changed. The old district boards have gone. My good old friend, Shri Dwarka Pradesh Misra is not unfortunately here now. With all good wishes of the people he introduced with the best of his intentions, the Janapada institutions. He did not like the people of the districts to be the centres of public opinion. He wanted the taluk to be the centres of public opinion. After that, a new regime has come, the Bombay regime. They are thinking in a different way. They say that the districts should be the centres of public opinion, and they find that the Janapada institutions have gone. The new things are being introduced there. Of course, the people require that for the purpose of certain kinds of elections there must be the local bodies which ought to be given the power of representation. Whether this is good or not is not a matter which we are discussing. Instead of allowing the institutions to be formed by persons as such, they should be created

and properly incorporated in a Central Act or a Government of India Act. We do not say that an amendment to the Constitution should not be made or an amendment to an Act like the Representation of the People Act should not be made. But when we amend an Act, it becomes our duty to see that the changes which require to be made are based on some rationale. Is there any rationale behind a change? We do not want to question that. But, if we fail in that, we are probably entrenching upon the powers of autonomy. That difficulty is there.

For the present at least let us hope that our hon. friend Shri A. K. Sen will continue here and see that with greater powers which he might get later on he introduces a regular kind of common law—let him make a bigger attempt like that—particularly with regard to the constitutional matters. Let him see that that is somehow or other introduced into the whole of India so that all these amendments can be avoided.

I have no particular objection to any thing in this Bill except that I sympathise with my hon. friend Shri D. S. Patil. In Maharashtra the Zilla Parishads and the new taluk committees are two different things. I do not mind if you keep it or not. With these words, I give my support to this Bill.

श्री कु० कृ० वर्मा (सुल्तानपुर) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जो विधेयक माननीय सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है और उसका जो थोड़ा सा विरोध किया गया है, वह क्यों किया गया है, मेरी समझ में तो आया नहीं है । जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर सब से छोटा यूनिट गांव सभा है, विल्लेज के स्तर पर । उसमें एक सभापति चुना जाता है और वह अपने पद के लिहाज से क्षेत्रीय समिति का सदस्य हो जाता है । क्षेत्रीय समिति के दो सदस्य जिला परिषद् के लिए चुने जाते हैं । जो इस का वहां वर्तमान संविधान है उसको देखा जाये तो मालूम होगा कि केवल मात्र क्षेत्रीय समिति के सदस्य ही डायरेक्टली चुन कर आते हैं । जहां तक जिला परिषद् का सम्बन्ध है, उसके जो सदस्य होते हैं, वे इन्डायरेक्टली चुन कर अधिकांशत: आते हैं । जो सभापति क्षेत्रीय समिति में आया वह उसके बाद जिला परिषद् के लिए चुना गया और यह एक इंडायरेक्ट इलैक्शन हुआ । जिला परिषद् के जो सदस्य होते हैं, उन में से अधिकांश लोग इंडायरेक्ट के बाद फिर एक इंडायरेक्ट चुनाव के ज़रिये से आते हैं । पहले पहल जब लोकल आथोरिटी की कांस्टीट्यूएंसी की हमारे देश में स्थापना की गई, उस वक्त जो लोग डायरेक्टली चुन कर उन लोकल बाडीज में आते थे, वे ही काउंसिल के लिये खड़े होने वाले को वोट देते थे । यहां तक तो जनतंत्र था । लेकिन हम लोगों का जो मंशा है, जो एक प्रगतिशील देश का या जो देश डमोक्रेसी का विस्तार करना चाहता है, वह यही हो सकता है कि जो लोग सीधे चुन कर आते हैं, वे ही जो इलैक्शन होते हैं, उन में भाग लें लेकिन जब एक बार ही नहीं बल्कि दो तीन बार इंडायरेक्ट इलैक्शन होते हैं, तो वह चीज उस डेमोक्रेसी के लिए जो बड़ी तेज़ी से डिवेलेप करती रही है, गैर मुनासिब होती है, उसके लिए एक रेट्रोग्रेड स्टैप होता है । जो इंडायरेक्टली इलैक्ट हो कर आवें, उनका वोट पड़े अपर हाउस के मेम्बर के लिए, यह मुनासिब नहीं है । अगर यह सजैशन किया गया होता कि जिला परिषदें जो हैं, वे अपर हाउस के मेम्बर के लिए कांस्टिट्युएंसी न हों और उनके सदस्य वोट न दें बल्कि केवल क्षेत्रीय समिति के सदस्य वोट दें, तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी और अगर उस तरह का एमेंडमेंट लाया गया होता तो मैं समझ सकता था कि एक डिवेलेपिंग डेमोक्रेसी के लिहाज़ से वह एक अच्छा स्टेप है लेकिन इसके विपरीत यह कहना कि क्षेत्रीय समिति को जो इस में इनक्ल्यूड किया जा रहा है, वह न किया जाये जो हमारा प्राथमिक उद्देश्य उसके ही खिलाफ जाता है । क्षेत्रीय

[श्री कृ० कु० वर्मा]

समितियां जनरल पब्लिक से डायरेक्टली इन टच होती हैं और उनका जो फंडामेंटल राइट वोट देने का है, उसको इस तरह से घटा देना मुनासिब नहीं है । वे पब्लिक के और देश के डायरेक्ट टच में आते हैं । इस वास्ते कम से कम इस सुझाव का तो मैं विरोध करता हूं कि क्षेत्रीय समितियों को शामिल न किया जाये और ला मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह अगर मुनासिब समझें तो जिला परिषदों के मेम्बरों का जो वोट इसके लिए पड़ेगा, उसको अलबत्ता निकाल सकते हैं, तो निकाल दें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मौजूदा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, उसके अन्तर्गत जो यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि मतदाताओं की संख्या जितनी ज्यादा बढ़े, जितनी ज्यादा बड़ी पंचायत हो जाये, उसका स्वागत ही होना चाहिये ।

जहां तक इसके उद्देश्यों का सम्बन्ध है, और इसकी अन्तिम व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मैं इस विधेयक से सहमत नहीं हूं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा विधि मंत्री महोदय से कि वे इस पर विचार करें और सोचें कि हम एक सी व्यवस्था सारे देश में कैसे रख सकते हैं । सदन जानता है कि समस्त देश में सभी राज्यों में विधान परिषदें नहीं है और मैं चाहूंगा कि न हों तो यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि उस की व्यवस्था की जाये, बल्कि मैं कहूंगा कि जिन राज्यों में नहीं हैं वहां अच्छा है और जहां हैं वहां से भी यह व्यवस्था हटा दी जाये क्योंकि हम संकट कालीन अवस्था में से गुजर रहे हैं । जब हम संकटकालीन स्थिति में से गुजर रहे हों तो आवश्यक है कि यहां पर इस प्रकार के विधेयक लाये जायें जिन से जिन राज्यों में दो सदनों की व्यवस्था है वहां से उसे समाप्त किया जाये, न कि उस में और वृद्धि करें ।

विधान परिषद् में जो मतदाता हैं, जहां तक स्थानीय इकाइयों के प्रतिनिधियों का सवाल है, उस में आप जो क्षेत्रीय परिषद् जोड़ रहे हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में, वह अच्छा है, लेकिन इस समय तेज़ी या उतावलेपन में हम इस विधेयक को पास करें यह ठीक नहीं है । समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हम संकटकालीन स्थिति में से गुजर रहे हों तब ऐसी व्यवस्था लाई जाये जिससे सीधे चुनाव समाप्त कर दिये जायें जनता में और अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव नहीं । यहां जिस दल के मातहत हम ने सीधे चुनाव बन्द किये हैं उस में राजनीतिज्ञों का विरोध चलेगा । वही राजनीति और विरोध की बात अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों में भी आती है और वह आ कर रहेगी, और जब ऐसा होता है तो हम क्यों यह तेज़ी और उतावलापन कर रहे हैं ? अच्छा होता कि जन प्रतिनिधित्व कानून में कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन किया जाता, जैसे कि इस में खर्च की व्यवस्था है, और भी व्यवस्थायें है, जो कि असफल हो चुकी है, उन के लिये विधेयक आता तो उचित होता ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक यह मौजूदा व्यवस्था बनी रहती है, विधान परिषदें रहती है, तब तक उन के मतदाताओं की सूची को जितना ही विस्तृत करने पर जोर दिया जा सके उतना दिया जाये । लेकिन मेरा अपना निवेदन यह है कि इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया जाये और एक ही सदन वाली व्यवस्था सब जगह हो । इस से हमारे खर्च में भारी कमी होगी । और इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में तो हम को इस की और भी ज्यादा जरूरत है । वास्तव में जो अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव होते है वह जनतंत्र को मजबूत नहीं करते हैं । आज इस देश में हर जगह पर प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव कराये जायें और अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव हटाया जाये क्योंकि उस से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है और अन्ततोगत्वा सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिये वह होता है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सत्तारूढ़ दल ने अपने मन में कितना ही अच्छा नक्शा बना रखा हो कि वह हमेशा गद्दी पर बना रहेगा, लेकिन वह शायद सम्भव नहीं होगा । किसी न किसी

दिन तो उन्हें वहां से हटना ही पड़ेगा। और जब उस को हटना पड़ेगा तो उस को जनतंत्र के लिये ऐसे नियम और कायदे कानून नहीं बनाने चाहियें जिन से जनतंत्र को कुठाराघात लगे और अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव की परम्परा मजबूत हो, अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव की तरफ से उस का ध्यान हटना चाहिये क्योंकि उस से जनतंत्र में कमजोरी आयेगी। मैं उस से निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इस प्रकार का विधेयक यहां न लायें।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Will the hon. Law Minister kindly explain what is the composition of the cantonment boards? Are these bodies half-elected and half-nominated or what is the proportion?

Shri A. K. Sen: They are governed by separate Acts which are Central Acts. The pattern seems to be. they consist of elected as well as nominated representatives. I cannot say off hand in how many boards what is the percentage of nomination as opposed to election.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request the hon. Law Minister to throw some light on this subject, because in the August session, I put a question to the Defence Minister and he said in reply that two committees were appointed by Government or by this House and a report was submitted to Government, in accordance with which the cantonment boards all over India would be uniformly constituted on a basis of parity as between elected members and nominated members. The point raised by my colleague, Shri Jashwant Mehta, is very important. Why should we include a half-nominated body—the percentage of nomination is not small—in this Bill, so as to put it on a par with municipalities, town committees and Zila Parishads, which are elected bodies? Government have not fully democratised the cantonment boards and they have no proposal to democratise it in the near future. I would suggest that the cantonment boards should not find a place in this Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: The cantonment boards have been there. The amending Bill does not bring them in.

Sir, I do not think really that I am called upon to reply to any of the points, because they have been raised by way of clarifications and most of them relate to matters which are, if I may say so, with great respect, a little remote from the immediate objective of the amending Bill. Matters as to whether we should have second chambers or not at all in some of the States, whether they should be abolished, etc. are matters with which we are not directly concerned in the present Bill. Nor are we concerned with the merits or demerits of having constituencies like local authorities, universities, graduates and so on for the purpose of electing representatives to the Council. They are already there. Whether they are extensive or not are matters which in my humble submission are not strictly relevant now. But if I may say so, elections to the Upper Houses have proved much less expensive than elections to the Assemblies. It is a matter of common experience that if we have to stand from the local authorities' constituencies, we have to contact very much less number of voters.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : व्यवस्था दोषी है। अगर व्यवस्था दोषी न हो तो वोट न खरीदे जायें।

Shri A. K. Sen: The purchaser as well as the other person are equally guilty.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are you referring to the administrative expenditure or the candidate's expenditure?

Shri A. K. Sen: Government's expenditure is quite separate. Both are less expensive for elections to the Upper Houses than for elections to the Assemblies.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवदी (मंदसौर) राज्य सभा के चुनावों में कितना खर्च आता है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : ५०,००० या १ लाख रु०।

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member's experience is rather shoddy and we have not been fortunate enough to share in that experience, because there are members elected from graduates' constituencies and local authorities, who are by no means capable of paying even thousands, not to speak of lakhs, to which the hon. Member was referring.

One or two Members have referred to the abuse of the provision. I do not know if that is any argument for abolishing these councils. If there are malpractices, we should try to remove them rather than thinking of abolishing these institutions.

With regard to the inclusion of various authorities here, all that is done today is to substitute those authorities which have come into being since the last Act, who have appropriated the functions of some of the old authorities which were in the Schedule. That is the only purpose. Whether more should be included or less should be included are matters certainly for consideration. In these matters we have always been guided by the recommendations of the respective State Governments as scrutinised and ultimately accepted by the Chief Election Commissioner; because it is not the State Government's recommendations which are accepted *ipso facto*, they are first of all scrutinised and considered by the Chief Election Commissioner and when he thinks that those are the authorities which should be properly considered for the purpose of creating our respective constituencies for elections to the Upper House we accept those recommendations, because we are hardly, sitting here, capable of judging which authority should be represented and which not. We may have our own respective ideas.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether in all the States, where the democratic decentralisation laws came into force and there are various local authorities, there will be a uniform pattern for elections to the Council of States or it will be different in proportion to the population

Shri A. K. Sen: The pattern is uniform in the sense that local authorities are to be represented to the extent of one-third under the Constitution in the respective councils. Which are the local authorities which should come are matters to be decided by law by Parliament as we have done in the past. In deciding this—that is what I am trying to stress on the hon. Members—we do not give our own judgment. Some of us may be more devoted to the primary societies as opposed to the bigger ones, or the less wide organisations or authorities than the ones at the lower levels. We have our own ideas about them. Therefore, I said, we leave these matters for the consideration of the State Governments and the Chief Election Commission and then we try to guide ourselves, because otherwise there is hardly any meeting point anywhere and each rival interest will try to project itself against the other on the floor of the House. All we are concerned with is that the important authorities discharging functions of importance in the sphere of local organisations should be represented to the extent of one-third. That is why municipalities are there, cantonment boards are there, zilla parishads are there and town committees are there as originally provided. Some of these organisations have been substituted by others. Therefore, we have to bring in those new ones with the whole purpose that I have mentioned. Whether the original allocation of taking in municipalities, cantonment boards and various other local authorities at various levels is proper or not are matters to be considered later on. Possibly, if there are any shortcomings disclosed in the course of the working of the Act so far as elections to upper houses are concerned, when those shortcomings come to our notice we shall no doubt try to rectify them. But before we shall try to do so we shall ask the Election Commission to report on them.

But I am sure the working has been fairly reasonable. The two re-

ports submitted by the Chief Election Commissioner do not disclose any major shortcomings in the working of this Act so far as it is concerned with the elections to upper houses. Most of the shortcomings, that were disclosed by the Chief Election Commissioner in his two successive reports are shortcomings which have come to our notice in the course of elections to the assemblies and the Lok Sabha. We have tried to rectify those shortcomings from time to time by various amendments which have come into effect—for example, by introducing the ballot system of voting to prevent ballots being taken away and purchased and various other matters. It is difficult to address oneself to the merits or demerits of a system as some hon. Members have tried to do unless we try to confine our attention to specific evils or shortcomings which may have been discovered. And, I would have been very obliged if any hon. Member had pointed out any particular shortcomings or defects which have come to the surface and attracted attention in the course of the working of the provisions of this Act related to the elections to the upper houses. I am still ready to accept any suggestions from hon. Members on this matter. I shall be obliged if they forward to me any specific instances of defects which have been discovered by them or by others and verified by them so far as the machinery for elections to the upper houses is concerned.

I am very sorry that some hon. Members—I think the hon. Member from Saurashtra said it—said that the machinery was by itself rather bad. If any machinery has commended itself during the working of democratic institutions during the last twelve years......

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Not the machinery, but the provisions of the Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: The provisions of the Act create the machinery. The provisions of the Act do not stand in a vacuum.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Not the whole of it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, as I said, we should be more obliged if those provisions which have been found defective had been pointed out instead of a generalisation that the provisions of the Act have been found defective. If anything has been proved useful and has attracted admiration of the rest of the world, it is the working of our Representation of the People Act and the functioning of our Chief Election Commission in an independent capacity, in a fair manner and in a strictly impartial way, and it would not at all do justice either to our institutions or to the working of our election machinery or even to ourselves if we condemn generally the provisions of the Representation of the People Act. If there are any particular provisions or rules which have been found, as I said, not satisfactory, I should be obliged if they are pointed out to me, and I would request hon. Members, either here or outside, to refrain from condemning one of our best institutions, one of our best organisations which we have succeeded in building up since we have given to ourselves a Constitution, namely, the election machinery. The method by which that machinery is worked is by consultations among major parties and it is run by an absolutely impartial and independent authority. We should not try to run down the prestige or authority of such an institution. At the same time, we should be mindful of those defects which come to our notice from time to time. But I want to make this request to hon. Members and others that these are some of the institutions which we should try to keep above party affiliations and party conflict. The Election Commission is primarily one of those institutions which are not to be affected by party considerations. Otherwise, we shall be undermining the very institution

[Shri A. K. Sen]

which makes the functioning of our democracy possible.

This is all, Sir, that I have to say, and I would again commend the motion to the House for acceptance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of fourth schedule, Act* **43** *of* **1950**).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. There are some amendments to clause 2.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 1,—

'*after* line 6 *insert*—

(a) under the heading "Andhra Pradesh", for the entries—

"5. Class I Panchayats, that is to say, Panchayats notified by the State Government in the Official Gazette as Panchayats which exercise jurisdiction over an area containing a population of not less than five thousand and whose income for the financial year immediately preceding the date of the notification was not less than ten thousand rupees.

6. Class II Panchayats which have been notified for the appointment of wholetime executive officers."

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. Panchayat Samithis.";

(b) under the heading "Bihar", after the entry "4. Notified Area Committees", the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"5. Zila Parishads.

6. Panchayat Samitis.";' (1)

(ii) Page 1, line 7,—

for "(a)", *substitute* "(c)". (2)

(iii) Page 1, line 20,—

for "(b)", *substitute* "(d)". (3)

(iv) Page 2, line 3,—

for "(c)", *substitute* "(e)" (6)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 2,—

after "Parishads" *insert*—

"including Panchayat Samitis". (4).

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 2, *insert* "5. Notified Area Committees." (5)

Shri Malaichami: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7,—

before "for the entry" *insert*—

'(i) for the entry "2. Panchayat Union Councils.", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. Village Panchayats constituting the Panchayat Union Councils.";' (7)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 2, *insert*—

"5. Panchayat Samitis.

6. Notified Area Committees." (9)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have already spoken on these amendments. I shall put them to vote. Is the hon. Minister accepting any one of them?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do they wan to press any amendment to vote?

Shri Malaichami: Sir, after the enactment of the Panchayat Act in Madras......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You want to withdraw?

Shri Malaichami: I want to submit......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I asked him whether I could put them to vote. The hon. Minister said that he was not accepting any. I will put then to vate.

An Hon. Member: He wants to repeat his arguments.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is better that he addresses it to the Madras Government and see whether it is acceptable to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry he is too late. If the wants I shall put his amendment to vote.

Shri Malaichami: No, Sir, I withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member has leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

Amendment No. 7 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendments of Shri Patil?

Shri D. S. Patil: I want to withdraw them.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 9, were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Government Amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

(i) Page 1, *after* line 6, *insert*—

'(a) under the heading "Andhra Pradesh", for the entries—

"5. Class I Panchayats, that is to say, Panchayats notified by the State Government in the Official Gazette as Panchayats which exercise jurisdiction over an area containing a population of not less than five thousand and whose income for the financial year immediately preceding the date of the notification was not less than ten thousand rupees.

6. Class II Panchayats which have been notified for the appointment of wholetime executive officers.".

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. Panchayat Samithis.";

(b) under the heading "Bihar", after the entry "4. Notified Area Commitees", the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"5. Zila Parishads.

6. Panchayat Samitis.";' (1)

(ii) Page 1, line 7, *for* "(a)", *substitute* "(c)". (2)

(iii) Page 1, line 20, *for* "(b)",

substitute "(d)". (3)

(iv) Page 2, line 3,—*for* "(c)", *substitute* "(e)". (6)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is that clause 1......Are you not amending 1962 into 1963?

Clause 1.

(Amendment made)

Page 1, line 4, *for* "1962" *substitute* "1963" (8)

(Shri A. K. Sen)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri D. S. Patil: I want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Speaking is over it is too late.

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House would recall that in March last, this Bill was passed. But, as soon as the Act came into force, some persons filed a writ petition in the Allahabad High Court and challenged the validity of this Act on the ground that the Act excluded the ordinary members of the Society from being the first members of the Sammelan and therefore they said that this Act infringed their fundamental right to form association.

14.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The reason why we did not include the ordinary members at that time was that there was no complete list and we had envisaged that fresh members could be enrolled after that Act came into force. I am bringing this amendment just as a precautionary measure and I hope that when this provision is made with regard to ordinary members, there would be no further difficulty in enforcing this Act. All that we are doing in this amendment is to make provision for ordinary members and substitute the following sub-section for the existing sub-section 4 of section 4.

I am also taking this opportunity to make some minor amendments. One is with regard to quorum of the meeting of the governing body. The Act makes provision for three members. It is felt that the quorum of 3 is too small. I am, therefore, making it five. Section 9 also provides for the payment to the members on the governing body, out of the funds, a small allowance, etc. There is no provision for the payment of salary. The governing body is to last only for a short time. I am anxious that they should finish the work as quickly as possible. It may be that we may have to ask one or two members to work whole time. I am, therefore, requesting the House to permit this enabling provision to pay salary in case we have to appoint one or two members to discharge the duties and finish the work as quickly as possible.

There is another minor amendment. It has also been felt that the provision for the vesting of property in the Sammelan and the transfer of assets and liabilities of the Society to the Sammelan under sections 5 (b) and 5(c) of the Act may imply that the two institutions are separate. It is,

therefore, proposed to amend the section with a view to clarifying that the new corporation is identical in substance with the Sammelan. These are just a few minor amendments. I am sorry that some people have gone to the High Court challenging the validity of this Act. As the House is aware, this institution has been in difficulty for a long time and has been in the hands of a Receiver. It is my earnest desire that this institution should be restored and it should start functioning in a normal manner. I am hoping that with the precautionary measure that I am taking, the Sammelan would be able to function as we envisaged that it should.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let me first place the motion before the House. Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister just now mentioned that in the main legislation, the ordinary membe s were not included because, I understood him to say, a complete list of such original members of the Society was not available. I should like to know whether such a complete list is now available or the change is being effected in order to take a precaution against the challenge which has been thrown against its validity. Is a complete list now available?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I just now mentioned, this institution has not been functioning for the last several years and one does not know what the position is with regard to the list of members. It is very doubtful whether a complete list may be available. Whatever that may be, I am taking this merely as a precautionary measure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order I invite your attention to clause 4 of the Bill whereby this measure seeks to provide for salary and/or allowance. May I invite your attention to section 6 of the original Act, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act, 1962, which was passed early last year by the last Parliament, which relates, among other things, to the funds of the Sammelan? There, it is provided that this Sammelan shall perform the following functions, namely: to receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from the Government; to receive bequests—with that we are not concerned. The first part is to receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from the Government. It provides for payment into the Sammelan fund moneys from the Consolidated Fund of India. It may be argued with regard to this Amending Bill that the funds at the disposal of the Sammelan at present will be utilised for this purpose for payment of salary and allowances. The original Bill had made no mention of salaries. Now, they want to pay salaries also and perhaps, it is likely that they will get more grants, more benefactions from the Government. Therefore, I submit, in the light of this consideration, this Bill becomes a Money Bill. Because, payment of expenditure from the public funds for various items like salaries etc. is involved. But the recommendation of the President has not been obtained for placing this Bill for consideration by Parliament. If you uphold that point of order with regard to the Constitution, as a corollary to that, rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure comes into operation and they should give a financial memorandum with regard to the expenditure involved etc.

Mr. Speaker. Is anything being drawn out of the Consolidated Fund?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then where are the salaries to come from?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: From the funds of the Sammelan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But they are drawn from the Government funds. The original Act provides for grants, donations and benefactions from the Government. Now they are paying "salaries" in addition to "allowances". Where will the money come to pay for the "allowances"? From the Government funds. He has said so in his speech.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to make it a little more clear. We have to see whether the provisions of the Bill that is before us provide for anything to be drawn out of the Consolidated Fund of India. To that extent, we are restricted. We cannot go into the provisions of the original Bill. There might have been some provision and something might have been given by Government or not given. We do not know as yet whether the Government has given it or not. There was a provision that the funds could be made up of moneys received from various sources, and there are so many sources. We do not know whether actually Government has given anything, whether something has been drawn from the Government. In any case, we are not concerned with that.

The hon. Member wants that this Bill, as it is before us, must be considered as a Money Bill because we are substituting the words "salaries or allowances or both" for the word "allowances". The word "salary" is there. Where can the money for the salary come from? From out of the funds of the Sammelan. The funds of the Sammelan might have been constituted from various sources but a provision in the earlier Act says that Government also can contribute. So, a part of the money of the Sammelan is from the Consolidated Fund of India. That is the argument of the hon. Member. But we have to restrict ourselves to the provision of the Bill that is before us, the Amending Bill. This Bill only says that for the word "allowances" the words "salary or allowances or both" may be substituted. There is no provision in this Bill to draw any money out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, I do not think I can uphold his point of order, as he desires me to do in this context.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May we ask the hon. Minister to clarify this point?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In fact, I made it very clear at the time of introducing the Bill that the .Sammelan has its own income through examination fee etc.

Mr. Speaker: Besides the examination fees and other things that make up the funds of the Sammelan there is a provision in the earlier Act that Government can also contribute.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is only an enabling provision. There is no question of paying the salaries out of the Consolidated Fund. The Sammelan is a corporate body which will pay the salary out of its own funds.

Mr. Speaker: How is that fund made up of?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the point.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No regular grants are envisaged at the present moment. May be, on a future date, for development purposes some grants may be given to the Sammelen. But the Sammelan has its own funds and out of its own funds it should be free to pay salaries or allowances or spend the money as it likes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I say, Sir, that you have put the question very succintly? The funds of the Sammelan are not *swayambhu*. They must come from somewhere.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Through examination fees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the original Act it is stated that the money will be drawn from the Government also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It only enables the Sammelan to receive gifts etc.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From whom?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: From various sources.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Including the Government.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, including the Government. But that does not mean that Government will give money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the provision is there.

Mr. Speaker: The wording of article 110 is:

> "(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions deeling with all or any of the following matters, namely—
>
> (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
>
> (b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India........"

Will he kindly indicate which sub-clause of this article applies in this case?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sub-clause (c) says "'the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund".

Mr. Speaker: This amending Bill does not have any such provision. New, does any of the hon. Members of the major parties want to speak on this Bill? I find none. All right. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री स० मो बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के बारे में बहुत दिनों से जो झगड़ा चला आ रहा था, मैं आशा करता हूं कि शायद इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वह कुछ खत्म हो। आज हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के बारे में जब इस सदन में भाषण होंगे, तो मेरी आंखों के सामने स्वर्गीय श्री पुरुषोत्तमदास टंडन की तस्वीर आ जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इसी सम्मेलन के द्वारा इस देश में हिन्दी का प्रचार और विकास करने की जितनी कोशिश उन्होंने की थी, उतनी और किसी ने नहीं की। लेकिन मेरे विचार में कुछ इन्हीं झगड़ों के कारण इस सम्मेलन के द्वारा जो काम होना चाहिए था, वह शायद नहीं हुआ।

आज जब हम इस सदन में इस बिल के बारे में विचार कर रहे है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि देश में हिन्दी का जो प्रचार और प्रसार होना चाहिए था, शायद वह आज भी नहीं हुआ। उस के लिए कितनी कोशिश हो रही है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी के हक़ में होने के नाते मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी कोशिश हो रही है, वह बहुत ही कम है।

यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि देश की कोई जुबान ऐसी हो, जिस को सब बोल सकें। इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्य मुझे माफ़ करें, यदि मैं कहूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की कोई एकमात्र जुबान हो सकती है, तो वह हिन्दी ही हो सकती है। इसलिए उस का विकास जितनी भी जल्दी हो, उतना ही अच्छा है। लेकिन हम देखते है कि आज भी जो कुछ भी कोशिशें हो रही है, वे सही दिशा में नहीं हैं।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बहुत बार यह भी देखा गया कि अगर हिन्दी के बारे में हम ज्यादा कहते हैं, तो कुछ भाई यह कहते है कि ये हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिस्ट्स हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस में हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म का कोई सवाल नहीं है। सवाल तो ऐसी भाषा का है, जो कि ग्रामफ़हम हो। जब उर्दू के बारे में भी इसी तरह का एतराज किया गया था, तो मैं ने इस सदन में कहा था कि उर्दू एक लश्करी जुबान है। जिस वक्त देश में सब लोग एक ही जुबान बोलना चाहते थे और कोई ऐसी जुबान नहीं मिली, तो उर्दू जुबान का जन्म हुआ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए माननीय मेम्बरान इस बात की तरफ़ ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि सिर्फ़ हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, इलाहबाद, के द्वारा ही हिन्दी का पूरा विकास नहीं हो सकता, बल्कि देश में ऐसे बहुत से सम्मेलनों और ऐसी बहुत सी संस्थाओं की जरूरत होगी, जिन के द्वारा हिन्दी देश की वह जुबान बन सके, जो कि ग्रामफ़हम हो और देश का तमाम राज-काज हिन्दी में चलाया जा सके।

इसके स्टेटमेंट ग्राफ ग्राबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में साफ बताया गया है कि इसको चैलेंज किया गया था। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :–

"A question as to the validity of the Act has been raised mainly on the ground that the Act excludes from its membership certain ordinary members of the Society."

अगर यही एक कारण था जिस की वजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो चुकी थी, सम्मेलन ऐसी स्थिति में पहुंच चुका था कि उसके टूटने का डर पदा हो गया था, तो उसको दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर कुछ और भी कारण थे, तो उनको भी दूर किया जाना चाहिये। आज भी मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है, और मुम्किन है कि यह चीज गलत हो, और अगर यह गलत है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी कहें कि यह गलत है कि यही एक कारण नहीं था जिससे यह संस्था ठीक नहीं चल सकी या जिस की वजह से वाद विवाद पैदा हो गया या मन-मुटाव पैदा हो गया बल्कि इसके और भी कई कारण थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या कोशिश हो रही है। लेकिन अगर यही एक कारण था तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इसके पास होते ही उन चीजों को दूर कर दिया जायेगा जो आज बाधक बनी हुई हैं

Mr. Speaker: That corner is a part of the House and is subject to discipline by the Speaker.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy, Sir, that it has become a part of the proceedings.

कुछ तरमीमें, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री कामत ने पेश की है और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उनको मान लिया जाये तो कोई बुरा नहीं होगा। एक तरमीम तो उनकी यह है :—

"*For lines* 9 to 15, *substitute*—

"(4) The first members of the Sammelan shall be all those persons who, immediately before the appointed day,—

(a) were members of the Society;

(b) have been Presidents of the Society; and

(c) were awarded the Mangla Prasad Paritoshik by the Society.' "

मेरे ख़याल में इस बिल में तकरीबन तकरीबन यही चीज है, और लफ्जों का ही कुछ हेरफेर है। इस अमेंडमेंट को मानने में मेरे ख्याल में कोई बाधा नहीं होनी चाहिये।

उनका दूसरा संशोधन जो है, वह इस प्रकार से है :—

"Page 1, line 4,—

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मेरे ख्याल में माननीय मंत्री जी का भी यही संशोधन है। उनका संशोधन नम्बर दो है, और इनका नम्बर ३। चूंकि इनका संशोधन नम्बर तीन है और माननीय मंत्री जी का नम्बर दो है, इस वास्ते कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इनको न माना जाये। हम चाहिये कि हम अच्छी परम्पराओं की स्थापना करें। विरोधी सदस्यों की मार्फत जो संशोधन आ रहे है, उनको अगर मान लिया जाये तो यह एक अच्छी बात होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बाद में करने की है—जब क्लाजिज पर बहस होगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हो सकता है कि इस के बाद मुझे वक्त न मिले, इसलिये मैं ने समझा कि अगर मैं अभी इसका जिक्र कर दूं तो अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक आपने नम्बर्ज का ज़िक्र किया है, जिस तरह से नोटिस आते है, उसके मुताबिक नम्बर किया जाता है। लेकिन इसका फैसला तो इसी वक्त नहीं लेना है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं फैसला नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी से आपकी मार्फत कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता था।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

यह सही है कि देश के सामने एक संकट है, लेकिन फिर भी जो काम उन्होंने शुरू किया था हिन्दी के प्रसार का, और जो पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, वह पूरा कैसे हो सकता है, इस पर विचार करें। यह सही है कि यह संकट हमेशा नहीं बना रहेगा और इस में जीत हमारी होगी और यह निश्चित भी है। आज हम जो नारा देश में लगाते हैं "जय हिन्द" का वह भी हिन्दी भाषा में लगाते हैं। जिस भाषा में यह नारा लगाया जाता ई उस भाषा के विकास में, उसके प्रसार में जितनी भी कोशिश की जाये कम है, और मैं समझता हूं कि इस काम में सहयोग देना इस सदन के प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य का फर्ज है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह हम लोगों को इशारा दें इस के बारे में कि हिन्दी आखिर कहां तक पहुंची है, क्या वह उस मंजिल पर पहुंच चुकी है जिस पर उसे पहुंचना चाहिये था और अगर नहीं पहुंची है, तो क्यों नहीं पहुंची है और इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, किसका कसूर है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के इतिहास में जिन संगठनों का विशेष योग रहा है, उनमें हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का भी एक प्रमुख स्थान है। कोई भी राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र होने के साथ ही जिस भाषा में अपने राज्य की प्रगति के स्वप्न लेता है, वह भाषा कौन हो यह निर्णय लेने की स्थिति जब हमारे सम्मुख थी, तो उस समय हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने आन्दोलनात्मक रूप में बहुत बड़ा योग दिया। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् जब देश में एक राज भाषा के प्रश्न का निर्णय हो चुका और यह मान लिया गया कि पंद्रह वर्ष के पश्चात् हिन्दी इस देश की राज भाषा बनेगी तो हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का आन्दोलनात्मक रूप से दूसरा अध्याय रचनात्मक कार्य का आया। लेकिन हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि कुछ ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में यह गौरवपूर्ण संस्था चली गई जिससे हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्य तक न पहुंच सका। भारतीय संसद ने इसको राष्ट्रीय महत्व

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

की संस्था घोषित कर जो एक महत्वपूर्ण और गौरवपूर्ण निश्चय किया, उसका उस समय भी मैंने स्वागत किया था और उस विधेयक में जो थोड़ी त्रुटि रह गई, उसको जो आप अब संशोधन करके दूर करने जा रहे है, उसके लिये भी मैं सरकार के निर्णय को सराहना करता हूं।

परन्तु इसके साथ ही साथ एक दो बातें जो मैंने उस समय भी कही थीं आज फिर आवश्यक रूप से कहना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था आपने घोषित किया है और उसके मार्ग में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये ही फिर दुबारा भी आपने यह विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, इससे कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का जो स्वरूप स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य करने का अपना एक रूप रहा है, इस विधेयक के पास होने के पश्चात् वह बदल जाए और वह एक दासी संस्था के रूप में बन कर रह जाएं। यह बहुत बड़ी आशंका है जो न केवल मेरे अपितु देश के हर व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क में है मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् इसका जो व्यावहारिक रूप होगा उसमें भी बराबर इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि ऐसा न होने पाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन जन साधारण की संस्था बनी रहे, कुछ व्यक्ति विशेषों की ही संस्था न बनी रहे, या फिर यों कहिए कि कुछ व्यक्ति विशेषों का ही अधिकार इस पर न रहे, जहां तक इस बात की आवश्यकता है वहां जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कुछ रचनात्मक कार्य करने की की ओर भी अब विशेष पग उठाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में जो यह शिकायत बार बार सुनने में आती है कि हिन्दी में विज्ञान का साहित्य नहीं है, या हिन्दी में टैक्नोलाजी का साहित्य नहीं है, यह शिकायत सुनने में न आए इसके लिये सम्मेलन इस दिशा में बहुत बड़ा कार्य कर सकता है। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के मार्ग में जो रुकावटें थी, वे तो इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद लगभग अब दूर हो जाती हैं। अब यह बहाना भी हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के पास नहीं रहेगा। जो कार्य दूसरी संस्थायें कर रही हैं, वह कार्य हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को तो अपने पुराने इतिहास को सामने रखते हुए और अच्छे रूप में करना चाहिए।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का आरम्भ से हिन्दी की परीक्षाओं का भी एक क्रम चलता है और उन परीक्षाओं से हिन्दी के प्रचार में बहुत बड़ा बल मिला है। लेकिन दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी प्रचार सभा, राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा इत्यादि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के बाद की बनी हुई संस्थायें हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने हिन्दी के प्रचार में जितना बड़ा योग दिया है, उसके लिए जितनी उन संस्थाओं की सराहना की जाए थोड़ी होगी लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को भी कुछ थोड़ा इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म निरीक्षण करना होगा क्योंकि जो कार्य पहले उसका था, कहीं वह, अपने प्रमुख उद्देश्य से भटक तो नहीं गया जिससे और दूसरी संस्थायें उससे आगे बढ़ गईं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि विधेयक पारित होने के बाद शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय साहित्य सम्मेलन के कार्यकर्ताओं को इस प्रकार का भी निदेश देंगे कि वे इस दिशा में थोड़ा गम्भीरता से सोचें और हिन्दी को सरल और व्यापक रूप देने में भी कार्य करें।

कल ही हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कलकत्ता में हिन्दी शिक्षा प्रसार समिति का दीक्षान्त भाषण देते हुए कहा है कि हिन्दी न केवल हमारे देश में व्यापक होती जा रही है, अपितु विदेशों में भी हिन्दी को बड़ी तेजी के साथ सीखा जा रहा है। । मेरा अपना विश्वास

है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का यह कथन कि विदेशों में हिन्दी को बड़ी रुचि के साथ सीखा जा रहा है, यह तो सच है लेकिन अपने देश की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में वह ठीक नहीं है। इसके लिये हमने पन्द्रह वर्ष की अवधि निर्धारित की थी और कहा था कि इस अवधि के पश्चात् निश्चित उद्देश्य तक वह पहुंच जाएगा। लेकिन अभी इस अधिवेशन में न सही अगले अधिवेशन में एक ऐसा विधेयक प्रस्तुत होने जा रहा है जिसमें अंग्रेजी को सहभाषा के रूप में जारी रखने की व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है। वह विधेयक इस संकट-कालीन स्थिति में बड़ा विवादास्पद रूप धारण करेगा। मैंने तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था और मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय भी गृह मंत्री जी तक इस आवाज़ को पहुंचा दें कि जब तक संकटकालीन स्थिति है, तब तक इस विधेयक को पेश न करें। १९६५ के आने में अभी दो वर्ष और बाकी हैं। इस वास्ते संकटकालीन स्थिति तक कम से कम इस प्रकार का विवादास्पद विधेयक जो भाषा के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में आने वाला है स्थगित कर दिया जाए। इससे सरकार की नाक नीची नहीं होती। और देश में कोई विवाद भी नहीं उठेगा।

जहां तक हिन्दी के प्रचार और हिन्दी क्षेत्र में कार्य का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक बहुत अच्छा कोष तैयार किया है और इससे बहुत बड़ा बल हिन्दी को मिला है। पीछे अभी जब आकाशवाणी से हिन्दी के प्रचार की समस्या का प्रश्न आया तो उस समय भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर ही इंगित किया था कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस प्रकार का कोष तैयार कर रहा है जिस में २५,००० शब्द हैं और जिसका आकाशवाणी में भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है और वहां उन शब्दों को व्यावहारिक रूप दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन मेरा अपना विश्वास साथ ही कुछ इस प्रकार का भी है कि आप जितना परिश्रम करते हैं, वह सारा केवल आप के क्षेत्र तक ही सिमट कर रह जाता है, दूसरे मंत्रालयों को जितना उसको व्यावहारिक रूप देना चाहिये, उतना व्यावहारिक रूप वह उन्हें नहीं दे रहे। जितना हिन्दी इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में आगे बढ़ना चाहिये था और जितना हिन्दी को सम्मानपूर्ण स्थान मिलना चाहिये था उतना नहीं मिल सका है। इसके लिये देश की जनता उतनी दोषी नहीं है जितनी देश की सरकार दोषी है। हमारी नीति उसी प्रकार की रही है जैसे बाजार में कई दूकानों पर लिखा रहता है "आज नकद कल उधार" उधार लेने वाला सोचता है कि शायद कल नम्बर आ जाए पर नहीं आता। उसी प्रकार हम भी बराबर पन्द्रह वर्ष आगे चलते गए। अब आकर हमने सन् १९६५ को याद करना शुरू किया सो भी दूसरा विधेयक लाने की तैयारी है। सरकार की जो उदासीन नीति है, वे किसी स्वस्थ राष्ट्र की परम्पराओं के चिन्ह नहीं हैं। हमें अपने निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में फिर से सोचना चाहिये। हमारे देश में १६ या १७ नये राज्य हैं, उन में से जो इस प्रकार के राज्य हैं जहां हिन्दी का व्यवहार होता है जिन प्रान्तों की सरकारों ने इसका निर्णय किया है कि सन् १९६५ में वह हिन्दी में कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगी उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को निर्णय लेने में क्या हिचक है? वह क्यों नहीं इस बात की घोषणा करती कि जो विधेयक लेने जा रहे हैं वह उन सात प्रान्तों को छोड़ कर, जो प्रान्त हिन्दी को नहीं पचा या खपा सके, उनके लिये उपस्थित किया जा रहा है। इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। और फिर कम से कम देशवासियों को यह सोचने का अवसर तो मिलेगा कि सरकार ने इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में सात कदम आगे बढ़ाये हैं और नौ कदम शेष हैं, जिनको बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार समय मांग रही है। यह एक बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण निर्णय होगा। लेकिन

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सात प्रान्तों को भी शेष नौ प्रान्तों के साथ जोड़ लेना व्यवहारिक नहीं होगा ।

15 hrs.

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जब हिन्दी का प्रश्न सामने आता है तो उसके साथ साथ हमारे मस्तिष्क में और एक बात आती है वह है देव नागरी लिपि की । मैंने पहले भी सदन में चर्चा की थी, और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि मेरे जैसा सामान्य व्यक्ति ही नहीं इसको सोचता है, बल्कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी राजधानी में सारे देश के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था । उस सम्मेलन में भी सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय किया गया था कि भारत की जितनी प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं उनको एक दूसरे के निकट लाने के लिये अगर एक सामान्य लिपि को माध्यम बना लिया जाय तो बहुत सहायता मिलेगी । लेकिन मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के सर्व सम्मति से निर्णय लेने के बाद भी वह प्रस्ताव कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं किया जा सका है । वह प्रस्ताव केवल प्रस्ताव की भाषा तक ही सीमित है या समाचारपत्रों के लिये आन्दोलन का विषय बन कर रह गया है । मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि हमारे यहां जो भाषा की लड़ाई चल रही है उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि लिपि की दीवार बीच में खड़े होने से सब एक दूसरे से अपने को दूर समझते हैं । अगर लिपि की दीवार बीच से हटा दी जाय तो सारी कठिनाई दूर हो जाय । मराठी की लिपि देव नागरी है, गोरखाली की लिपि देव नागरी है । इसलिये इन दोनों भाषाओं को पढ़ने और समझने में हिन्दी जानने वालों को कोई विशेष समय या श्रम नहीं लगता है । जितनी भी भारतीय भाषायें हैं उनमें से प्रायः सब संस्कृत की पुत्रियां हैं, उनमें संस्कृत शब्द बहुत हैं । मलयालम है, बंगला है, तमिल है या पंजाबी है, यदि उनको देव नागरी लिपि के माध्यम से लिखा जाय तो कोई विशेष कठिनाई होने वाली नहीं है । मेरा कदापि अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि जब मैं देव नागरी लिपि की चर्चा करता हूं तो चाहता हूं कि उन भाषाओं की लिपि को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और उनकी लिपि को समाप्त करके ही देव नागरी रखी जाय । मैं आरम्भ से ही इस विचार का रहा हूं कि अपनी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को सुरक्षित रखते हुए अखिल भारतीय रूप में हिन्दी को सामान्य व्यावहारिक भाषा बनाने के लिये सरकार यत्नशील हो, उसी प्रकार मेरी अपनी यह भी मान्यता है कि प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की अपनी लिपियों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए उनको आपस में निकट लाने के लिए यदि देव नागरी को सामान्य रूप में सारे देश के लिये स्वीकार कर लिया जाय तो भाषा के नाम पर जो छोटे छोटे विवाद उठ खड़े होते हैं उनको समाप्त करने में एक बहुत बड़ा योग मिलेगा, और इसके लिये हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन जैसी संस्था बहुत बड़ा कार्य कर सकती है ।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हिन्दी जगत को एक बार फिर आपके द्वारा आश्वासन और भरोसा मिला है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन जैसी गौरवपूर्ण संस्था में जो आन्तरिक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई थीं उन्हें दूर करने के लिये ही यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया है, और इस बात को कहते हुए मुझे और भी हार्दिक प्रसन्नता है, जैसे कि श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ने अपने भाषण में चर्चा की, कि जब जब हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का नाम आता है तो श्रद्धेय टण्डन जी की याद बरबस मस्तिष्क में आ जाती है । मैं इस बात के लिये भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने यह निर्णय टंडन जी के जीवन काल में ही लिया जिससे उन्हें मृत्यु से पहले बहुत बड़ी शान्ति मिली कि सरकार ने इस प्रकार का गौरवपूर्ण निर्णय लिया और हिन्दी का प्रश्न जो चन्द स्वार्थी लोगों के हाथों में जाकर उलझ गया था उसे सरकार उदार स्तर पर सुलझाना चाहती है और उसी में

जो न्यूनता रह गई थी उस को वह अब ठीक करना चाहता है । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ फिर जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा था, अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर लाते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जिस प्रकार से हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन सर्वसाधारण की संस्था रही है उसी प्रकार की संस्था वह बनी रहे । वह एक सरकार के गुलाम संगठन के रूप में न परिवर्तित हो जाय इस का भी बराबर ध्यान रखा जाय ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार को इस निर्णय के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संक्षेप रूप से तो ठीक है हिन्दी का रिफरेंस, हिन्दी के प्रचार की बात और लैंग्वेज को यहां लाना । लेकिन उसके ऊपर बहुत वक्त न लगाया जाय क्योंकि यह बहुत लिमिटेड बिल है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I hope that applies to the Members in general. As a matter of fact, I have no intention to go into any details.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं ।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन संशोधन विधेयक जो हमारे समक्ष आज प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह इस भावना से प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि किसी कसूति अड़चन के कारण हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के विकास और उत्थान में, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलमन के उद्धार के प्रयत्नों में, कोई बाधा न खड़ी हो कि जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए संकेत किया था, कि मूल विधेयक में सामान्य सदस्यों का इसलिये उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि उन की पूरी सूची उपलब्ध हीं थी और आज भी ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह सूची पूरी तौर से उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी उन्होंने कठिनाइयों के निराकरण के दृष्टिकोण से जो यह कदम उठाया है वह वास्तव में इस बात का द्योतक है कि वे हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन संस्था के उद्धार के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं । इस दृष्टिकोण से वास्तव में यह विधेयक स्वागत योग्य है और माननीय मंत्री का यह प्रयत्न प्रशंसा का पात्र है ।

इस विषय में मैं केवल यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उनकी जो यह उत्कण्ठा है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सक्रिय रूप से अपना कार्य करने लगे, उसे मुतरूप देने के लिये उनको यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा कि यह संस्था किसी भी प्रकार के प्रभाव-क्षेत्र के कारावास में बन्दी हो कर न रह जाय, बल्कि जैसी कि वह जन जन की, सर्वसाधारण की संस्था रही है उसी प्रकार आगे भी बनी रहे । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को वास्तव में न केवल साहित्कारों का संगम ही बन कर रह जाना है, न केवल हिन्दी के प्रसार के प्रबल प्रवाह के रूप में ही हमारे समक्ष आना है, बल्कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का यह प्रयत्न भी होना चाहिये कि वह प्रादेशिक भाषाओं और लिपियों के समन्वय और संगन का प्रयत्न करे क्योंकि यह हमारे देश के लिये एक सब से बड़ी जरूरत है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री प्र० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि जो कुछ सन्देह इसके प्रारम्भिक मेम्बरों के सम्बन्ध में रहा है उसको साफ किया जाये । इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में यह बतलाया गया है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को एक राष्ट्रीय

[श्री प्रा० ना० विद्यालंकार]

महत्व की संस्था माना गया है और इसलिये गवर्नमेंट ने इसको अपने हाथों में लिया और इस संस्था के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का एक बिल पेश किया जाय । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां तक उसके पुराने मेम्बरों को लेने का ताल्लुक है, जैसा कि इसमें कहा गया है, अगर हम उतने के उतने और वही मेम्बर, जो कि पहले थे, वैसे के वैसे ले लेते है तो मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि हम इस संस्था को एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाने में सफल नहीं हो सकते । मुझे आशा यह थी कि जब हमने यह समझा कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था है तो हम इसका बहुत बड़ा विस्तार करेंगे और इसके मेम्बरों में और ज्यादा लोगों को शामिल करेंगे ।

जिस समय यह संस्था आरम्भ हुई थी उस समय की अवस्था में और इस समय की अवस्था में बहुत फर्क है । जब यह संस्था आरम्भ हुई थी उस समय हिन्दी का कहीं नाम भी नहीं था, और मुझे इस बात का बहुत गर्व है कि इस संस्था ने हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये प्रारम्भिक दिनों में, जब कि लोग हिन्दी का नाम लेने से भी घबराते थे, काम किया । इस संस्था की इसके लिये जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाय थोड़ी है । इस संस्था के सचालकों की, जिनमें स्वर्गीय श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन जी का नाम भी है, जितनी प्रशंसा की जाय, बहुत कम है । लेकिन आज हालात बदल गये है और आज हिन्दी सारे राष्ट्र की भाषा है । जब हमने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान दिया है तो उस समय हिन्दी की प्रचार वाली संस्था के पीछे जो आधार हो, या जो उसको चलाने वाली कमेटी हो, उसका भी विस्तार उतना ही होना चाहिये । मैं आशा करता था कि उसके अन्दर न सिर्फ वे लोग जो कि पहले से मेम्बर है बल्कि उनके अलावा प्रत्येक प्रान्त से और मेम्बरों को लिया जाता । जो अन्य भाषायें है, जिनको हम हिन्दी के साथ चलाना चाहते है, जिनके साथ हिन्दी का सीधा सम्बन्ध है, जो प्रान्तीय भाषायें है लेकिन जिन भाषाओं के सहयोग के साथ ही हिन्दी बढ़ सकती है, उन भाषाओं के जानने वालों को भी उनमें रक्खा जाता । ताकि इस संस्था के जरिए जिस हिन्दी का प्रचार किया जाता, हिन्दी का जो नया रूप दिया जाता, वह सही तौर पर राष्ट्र भाषा होती और उसका रूप ज्यादा विस्तृत होता । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जबहम इसके दायरे को संकुचित करते है और इसकी मेम्बरशिप को उतना ही रखते है जितनी कि वह पहले थी और जैसा कि इस बिल में बतलाया गया है कि जो पुराने मेम्बर है वे आ जाएंगे, तो मुझे सन्देह है कि हम इस संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाने में सफल हो सकेंगे ।

हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय कहें कि बाद में वे लोग दूसरे व्यक्तियों को अपनी संस्था में शामिल कर लेंगे । ऐसा हो सकता है । लेकिन मैं यह चाहता था कि जब हम इस बिल को पास कर रहे है तो हमें यह निश्चित कर देना चाहिये था कि किस दिशा में इसकी प्रगति होनी चाहिए और किस प्रकार इसका विस्तार होना चाहिए और उसकी रूप रेखा बना कर इसमें शामिल कर देना चाहिए । हमको यह चीज मेम्बरों पर नहीं छोड़नी चाहिए कि वे आकर और नए मेम्बर लेकर इस संस्था का विस्तार करें । मैं इस चीज को आवश्यक समझता हूं ।

हिन्दी का जो रूप आज से कुछ समय पहले समझा जाता था और हिन्दी का उत्तर प्रदेश में और अन्य प्रान्तों में जिस रूप में विस्तार हुआ है, जब वह हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा बनेगी तो आवश्यक रूप से उसका वह रूप बदलेगा । उसमें दूसरी भाषाओं के शब्दों का प्रवेश होगा । उसमें दूसरी भाषाओं की शैली का प्रवेश होगा और उस पर दूसरी

भाषाओं का बहुत कुछ असर होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक प्रान्त की धरती का बुनाव हिन्दी के अन्दर आएगा और तब एक ऐसी हिन्दी का विकास हो सकेगा जो सही तौर पर राष्ट्र भाषा हो सके। उसमें यह नहीं होगा कि इन शब्दों को हम रखते हैं और इनको नहीं रखते। जनता जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग करती है वे उस हिन्दी में शामिल होंगे और उस हिन्दी का देश में प्रचार होगा। इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रचार करने वाली संस्था को सही तौर पर विशाल संस्था के रूप में होना चाहिए था। और ऐसा करने के लिए जो अन्य भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, और जिनको हमने अपने संविधान में स्थान दिया है, उन भाषाओं को जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को उस संस्था में स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में यह कमी रह गई है। हम जिस रूप में इस बिल को पास कर रहे हैं, मैं नहीं समझता उस रूप में यह संस्था कहां तक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था हो सकेगी।

पिछला इतिहास बताता है कि इस संस्था में गुटबन्दियां हैं जिनकी ओर श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने इशारा किया है। मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री से इस बात में भी सहमत हूं कि ऐसा न हो कि यह संस्था सरकारी संस्था बन कर रह जायें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जिन गुटबन्दियों के कारण इस संस्था का काम बन्द पड़ा रहा वे फिर न पैदा हों। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इस संस्था को उन गुटबन्दियों से बचा सकें। मैं इसके पुराने इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता कि जब लोग ऐसी बातों के लिए संघर्ष करते थे कि परीक्षा का पत्र किसको मिले, किसको परीक्षक बनाया जाए, किस की किताब ली जाए। इन्हीं व्यापारिक चीजों के कारण इस संस्था के कार्य में गड़बड़ी पैदा हुई। मैं समझता हूं कि उससे इसे बचाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस संस्था को ब्राड बेस्ड बनायें जिससे कि इस तरह की बातें न हो सकें। मुझे एक खतरा फिर नजर आता है जिसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अगर हम पुरानी मेम्बरशिप पर ही मुहर लगाने जा रहे हैं तो मुझे खतरा नजर आता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस खतरे पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करेंगे और कोशिश करेंगे कि जिससे यह संस्था सही मानों में राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बन सके और ज्यादा ब्राड बेस्ड हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है। इस हाउस ने उसको पास किया है और हमारे बुजुर्गों ने इस पर अपनी मुहर लगायी है। आज यहां इस सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन जी का नाम लिया गया। हिन्दी के नाते टंडन जी ने जो मुसीबत देश में उठायीं वह सब जानते हैं। मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उनकी आत्मा को शान्ति दे, और सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह कानून बना कर हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि हिन्दी फूले फले तो जो लोग लखनऊ युनिवरसिटी से, बनारस युनिवरसिटी से और हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन से एम० ए० पास करके आते हैं उन सब को समान रूप से नौकरियों में स्थान दे। ऐसा होगा तो लोग खटाखट हिन्दी पढ़ेंगे और हिन्दी की उन्नति होगी। आज अवस्था यह है कि जो लड़के-लड़कियां लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय से या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय से पास करते हैं उनको तो ले लिया जाता है, पर जो लोग हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन से पास करते हैं उनको नहीं लिया जाता। हमारी बहुत सी बहिनों और बेटियों ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की परीक्षाएं पास की हैं और वे बढ़िया से

[श्री शिव नारायण]

बढ़िया अध्यापिकायें बन सकती हैं लेकिन उनकी पूछ नहीं है ।

मैं आज अपने उस मित्र से सहमत हूं जिन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि इस संस्था में हर प्रान्त के सदस्य लिये जाएं जिससे कि श्री कामथ जी भी सहयोग दे सकें, मद्रास के लोग भी सहयोग दे सकें, पंजाब के सदस्य भी सहयोग दे सकें । देश के हर भाग के लोग सहयोग कर सकें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शिकायत तो यह है कि जो पहले के मेम्बर हैं वे आपस में नहीं चला सके । और आप और लोगों को भी लाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यहां तो मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर पुराने लोग गाड़ी न चला सकें तो नए ड्राइवर रखे जाएं ताकि गाड़ी ठीक से चल सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल ड्राइवर का नहीं सवारियों का है जो कि आपस में लड़ रही हैं और आप और लाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं चाहूंगा कि इसमें अन्य लोगों को लिया जाए और इस प्रकार इसको आगे बढ़ाया जाए । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को लाने के लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने जनता से अपील की है । मैं भी अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं वे जहां जाएं हिन्दी में बोलें और इस प्रकार हिन्दी का प्रचार करें । हमें किसी भाषा से द्वेष नहीं है । पुराने समय में संस्कृत हमारे देश की राष्ट्र भाषा रही । गुप्त काल के भारत में संस्कृत हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा रही । अगर आज हम भारत को गुप्त काल में ले जाना चाहते हैं तो हमको संस्कृत पर निर्भर होना पड़ेगा । संस्कृत में साइंस के शब्द भरे पड़े हैं । जरमनी और दूसरे मुल्क संस्कृत का महत्व समझते हैं फिर हम उसको क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं । हमको चाहिए कि हम संस्कृत को लेकर हिन्दी का प्रचार करें । हिन्दी बड़ी सरल भाषा है । इसको देश के कोने-कोने में समझा जाता है । प्रेम चन्द जी ने जो भाषा लिखी है उसी भाषा में ब्राडकास्ट किए जाएं और उसी में लेख लिखे जाएं ताकि लोग आसानी से समझ सकें । उस हिन्दी को बहुत आदमी समझ सकते हैं । कलकत्ता से लेकर गुजरात तक और कन्या कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक, देश के हर कोने में लोग हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, टूटी फूटी हिन्दी बोलते हैं । यह अंग्रेज़ी से आसान है, परशियन से आसान है । आज हम दूसरी भाषाओं को तो सिर पर लाद रहे हैं, पर अपनी भाषा को छोड़ रहे हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा सब मेम्बरों से, चाहे वे किसी दल के हों, कि अगर आपको देश को ऊंचा उठाना है तो उसकी भाषा को उठाइए और देश को गिराना है तो उसकी भाषा को गिराइए । जिस राष्ट्र की भाषा आगे बढ़ती है वह राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ता है, जिसकी भाषा नहीं बढ़ती वह राष्ट्र नहीं बढ़ता ।

आज देश में इमरजेंसी का समय है । इस समय देश में एकता की भावना जोरों पर है । ऐसे समय में हिन्दी फूल फल सकती है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह अच्छा कदम उठाया है और आशा करता हूं कि जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं उन्हीं पर सरकार इस गाड़ी को चलाएगी ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रथम तो इस बिल का अनुमोदन तथा समर्थन करता हूं । मैं इसके बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने हिन्दी के प्रचार में बड़ा काम किया है इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं । उसके कार्य में जो गड़बड़ियां पैदा हुई उनको ठीक करने के लिए

यह बिल लाया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि हमारा हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने का व्रत लेने के १५ वर्ष बाद हम उस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं कर पाए हैं । और इस सिलसिले में सरकार को तो छोड़ दीजए, ऐसी संस्थाओं को भी प्रोत्साहन दे दिया जाता जो कि देश में हिन्दी के प्रचार का काम करना चाहती हैं । हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की ही तरह और भी संस्थाओं का निर्माण होना चाहिये । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि १५ वर्ष बाद भी हम जहां के तहां हैं । हमने हिन्दी के प्रचार का काम ऐसे साम्प्रदायिक हाथों में दे रखा है जो दूसरी भाषाओं का निरादर करते हैं । दूसरों को गालियां देते हैं । इस तरीके से तो हिन्दी को और ज्यादा बदनाम करने का उन लोगों को मौका मिलता है जो कि हिन्दी के मुखालिफ़ हैं । यह साम्प्रदायिक लोग और संस्थायें इस तरह से हिन्दी का प्रचार करते हैं और ऐसी किताबें इत्यादि लिखते हैं जिससे कि हिन्दी बहुत अधिक इस मुल्क में बदनाम हो रही है और बहुत जगह तो इस का बड़ा निरादर किया जाता है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए जो भी हिन्दी के हामी हैं उन में से ऐसे लोगों को ही इस के प्रचार का मौका देना चाहिए और उन की मदद करनी चाहिए जो कि देश में साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों से अलग रह कर सही मायनों में हिन्दी का प्रचार करना चाहते हैं ।

दूसरे मुल्कों में, उदाहरणार्थ सोवियट यूनियन में जहां कि हिन्दी के स्कूल खोले गये हैं मैंने देखा है कि दर्जा तीन से लेकर बी० ए० तक हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती है जब कि हमारे अपने देश के अंदर हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे लोगों का निरादर होता है । हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे लोगों को तो पढ़ा लिखा हुआ माना ही नहीं जाता उन को तो मूर्ख समझा जाता है । इस सिलसिले में मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए खास तौर से ऐसी संस्थाओं को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देने की ज़रूरत है और उन को बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है जो कि देश में हिन्दी का सही तौर से प्रचार करें । आज हालत यह है कि हिन्दी के लेखक और कवि भूखों मरते हैं और उन के साहित्य का कोई प्रचार नहीं होता है । जो हिन्दी के लेखक हैं उन के खाने का भी ठिकाना नहीं है । हिन्दी के अखबारों की सब से रद्दी हालत चल रही है । वे अखबार चंद एक पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में पड़े हुए हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे अखबार, लेखकों और कवियों आदि को हिन्दी में साहित्य का भंडार बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । असाम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं को और हिन्दी सेवी संस्थाओं को हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए ताकि सही मायनों में देश के अन्दर हिन्दी फैल सके ।

एक और बात कही जाती है और वह है लिपि बदलने की बात । पहले भी यह सवाल उठा था और इस तरह की एक हिन्दी लिपि चलाने का नाटक किया गया था । लेकिन वह बदलाव लिपि में केवल एक नाटक और तमाशा मात्र बन कर रह गया । उस की तस्वीरें छापी गईं और किताबों में शाहज़ादा राम और शाहजादी सीता यह शब्द लिखे गये । जहां तक अन्य भाषाओं के शब्द हिन्दी में लेने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि तमाम भाषाओं के ऐसे शब्द जो कि आसानी से उच्चारित किये जा सकें और जो कि कौमनली इस्तेमाल होते हैं उन लफ्जों को हिन्दी में ले लेना चाहिए । यह हिन्दी का विरोध मुख्य रूप से कुछ इंटरैस्टेड लोगों के द्वारा होता है जो कि कहते हैं कि यह हिन्दी नहीं चलेगी । खासतौर से देश की जो नौकरशाही है वह हिन्दी के विरुद्ध है और वह नहीं चाहती कि हिन्दी का प्रचार किया जाय । हिन्दी सारे देश को गरीब जनता की ज़बान है । अलबत्ता कुछ नेता लोग हैं जो कि स्वार्थवश और अपनी लीडरी क़ायम रखने के लिए हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं । मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में

[श्री सरजू पांडेय।

एक छोटी सी कविता याद आ जाती है :—

"जाकी धन धरती हरी, ताहि न रखिये संग।
जो संग राखे बने, तब कर राख अपंग।।"

जिस को गुलाम बनाना हो उस की जबान बदल दो, उस के तमाम तौर तरीक़ों को तबदील कर दो। जब हम अंग्रेज़ों के गुलाम बने तो हमारे साथ उन्होंने यही किया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि स्वाधीन होने के पन्द्रह वर्ष के बाद भी हम लोगों के दिल से अंग्रेज़ी का मोह नहीं छूटा है विशेषकर प्रशासन को कुछ ऐसा डर लगता है कि अगर कहीं उस ने अंग्रेज़ी को हटा कर हिन्दी कर दी और हिन्दी का नाम लेना शुरू कर दिया तो हमारा राज्य ही उलट जायगा। अगर हम ने इस दिशा में सावधानी नहीं बर्ती और हिन्दी का प्रचार सही रूप में नहीं किया तो लाजिमी तौर पर हिन्दी बदनाम होगी। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों और संस्थाओं आदि से यह काम न करा कर हिन्दी प्रचार करने के लिए असाम्प्रदायिक तत्वों और संस्थाओं आदि को मदद करे ताकि वे हिन्दी के साहित्य की अभिवृद्धि करें और देश में हिन्दी फले फूले। हम एक एसी सार्वदेशिक भाषा का निर्माण कर सकें जो कि पूरे देश की जबान बने। सही तौर पर हम हिन्दी को समृद्ध और उन्नतिशील बनायें।

श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के इतिहास पर हमारे माननीय वक्ता शास्त्री जी ने काफ़ी अच्छा प्रकाश डाला है। जहां तक उस के इतिहास का सवाल है हर एक आदमी जिसका कि उस से कुछ भी सम्बन्ध रहा है इस को अच्छे तरीक़े से जानता है। हमारी स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का बड़ा प्रमुख स्थान रहा है। उत्तर भारत के बहुत से नेता विशेष तौर से इस संस्था के साथ सम्बद्ध रहे हैं। स्वयं महात्मा जी का भी किसी न किसी रूप में इस के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा है और गांधी जी इस के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं। श्रद्धेय टंडन जी का तो इस के साथ बिल्कुल वैसा ही सम्बन्ध था जैसा कि एक पिता का पुत्र के साथ होता है। वह तो एक तरह इस संस्था की आत्मा थे। इस संस्था ने हिन्दी के प्रचार के अतिरिक्त देश में राजनीतिक चेतना जगाने के लिए जो विशेष प्रकार का काम किया है उस से आज कोई भी आदमी इंकार नहीं कर सकता। हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रचार के साथ साथ कुछ ऐसी भी पुस्तकें शोध के द्वारा हिन्दी साहित्य के अंदर इस संस्था के द्वारा प्रेषित होकर विद्वानों ने लिखी हैं जो कि हिन्दी साहित्य की अमूल निधि हैं। किन्तु पिछले कुछ समय से विशेष तौर से स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इस संस्था में कुछ राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के कारण ऐसी गुटबन्दी हुई, कुछ इस प्रकार की दलगत नीति इस के अंदर आ गई जिस के कारण इस संस्था को कुछ नुकसान हुआ। इस की विशेष परीक्षाओं के द्वारा या कुछ विशेष इस की गतिविधियों के द्वारा विशेष कार की आमदनी होती थी, इसलिए एक ग्रुप ने, कुछ आदमियों ने अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए इस के ऊपर कब्ज़ा किया और कितने दिनों तक बहुत बुरे समाचार आते रहे और सारा जो हिन्द जगत है उसको हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के बारे में इस तरह की अनेकों गड़बड़ वाली बातें सुन कर गहरा सदमा पहुंचा। इस से हिन्दी प्रेमियों को मानसिक आघात पहुंचा। इस मामले में जो हमारा केन्द्र का शिक्षा मंत्रालय है और विशेष तौर से जो हमारे वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने इस संस्था के काम को ठीक करने के लिए कुछ आवश्यक कदम उठाये और जो कि इस से पहले पार्लियामेंट के सैशन में मार्च में आये। उन्होंने कुछ नियम बनाये व नियन्त्रण लगाये और इसकी गतिविधियों को ठीक किया और उन को अधिक व्यापक बनाया। उन्होंने यह सब इसलिए किया ताकि भविष्य में फिर इस किस्म के उपद्रव और गड़बड़ी इस उत्तम संस्था में न हो सकें। मंत्री महोद

ने इस के लिए जो विशेष उपाय और कानून पास किये वे सराहनीय हैं और वर्तमान संशोधन भी वह इसी उद्देश्य से लाये हैं। जहां तक इस संशोधन की महत्ता का सवाल है इस के बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं। इस प्रकार का संशोधन अवश्य आना चाहिए और इस से जो कुछ कमी या जो कुछ हीनता पहले उस बिल के अन्दर रह गयी थी उस की यहां पूर्ति हो जायगी। यह मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि इस संस्था को अधिक से अधिक प्रश्रय और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। इस की गतिविधियां सर्वत्र देश में पनप सकें। इस के द्वारा अनेकों परीक्षाओं की भी व्यवस्था होती है। अब जैसा कि उधर से हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की जो परीक्षाएं पास कर के निकलते हैं उन को अन्य परीक्षाओं में पास होकर निकलने वाले लोगों के समान महत्ता नहीं मिलती है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह परीक्षाओं का जो चक्कर है यह जो सारे देश के अन्दर विश्वविद्यालयों का जाल फैला हुआ है, यह उन्हीं के जिम्मे रहने दें। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन शोध का काम करें। हिन्दी में सब से बड़ी कमी यह है कि अंग्रेजी की तरह से उस का साहित्य अक्षुण्य नहीं है। इस संस्था द्वारा उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए और शोध के काम को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अधिक ठोस और सक्रिय कदम उठाये जायेंगे। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो अच्छा रहेगा और इस का प्रभाव यह पड़ेगा कि हमारे साहित्य की बहुत सी चीजें जो कि अभी तक अर्थाभाव से या अन्य किसी कारण से प्रकाश में नहीं आ पायी हैं, वे प्रकाश में आ सकेंगी। इस के लिए पुस्तकों अथवा पुस्तकालयों की कमी को दूर करना होगा। मुझे आशा है कि जिन कमियों के कारण आज हमारा हिन्दी साहित्य समृद्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है उन को यह संस्था दूर करेगी और अब से यह संस्था अपना कार्य अधिक सुचारु रूप से कर सकेगी। इस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक और आने वाले संशोधन जो कि इस संस्था को गति और शक्ति प्रदान करते हों और इस की गतिविधियों को व्यापक करें, स्वागत योग्य हैं। इस दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय प्रशंसा का पात्र है। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि भविष्य में इस संस्था द्वारा या अन्य हिन्दी सेवी-संस्थाओं द्वारा हिन्दी प्रचार के कार्य में कुछ कठिनाइयां सामने आयेंगी तो उन कमियों को हटाने के हेतु यदि कोई संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन के सामने आयेगा तो यह मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत विचार है कि सदन उस संशोधन विधेयक को उसी खुशी के साथ पास करेगा जिस प्रकार से कि आज सदन इस को पास कर रहा है।

अब मैं एक बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह कि जहां हम इस तरह का विधेयक लाते हैं वहां बहुत सारे संसद सदस्यों की बात में अपनी बात मिलाते हुए यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी के बारे में जैसी नीति हमारी सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जानी चाहिए थी, हिन्दी के बारे में हमारे दिमाग़ में अब तक जो बातें आनी चाहिए थीं और उस के प्रचार और प्रश्रय के लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए था, उस के बारे में अभी तक उसकी ओर से उदासीनता ही बर्ती गई है। हमारी तरफ़ से उस सम्बन्ध में ढील और ग़फ़लत बर्ती गई है।

सन् १९६५ हमारे सिर पर आ गया है और उचित तो यह था कि उस वक्त हिन्दी पूर्ण रूप से अंग्रेजी की जगह ले लेती। हम ने अपने संविधान में एक इस तरह का प्राविज़न रक्खा है कि १९६५ के बाद हिन्दी को उस का प्रमुख स्थान किसी न किसी रूप में अवश्य मिलेगा लेकिन उस के स्थान पर हम अभी से एक एसे बिल की चर्चा सुनने लगे हैं और जिसके कि बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि अगले बजट सैशन में आयेगा जिससे कि अंग्रेजी इस देश में अनिश्चित काल तक चलती रहेगी। यह बहुत बड़ी हैरानी की बात है और अंग्रेजी के प्रति मोह यह समझ में नहीं आता। जहां हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी अपना उपयुक्त स्थान देश

[श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी]

और समाज के अन्दर ले वहां इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अंग्रेज़ी को बिल्कुल निकाल देना चाहते हैं । अलबत्ता अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेज़ी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो, लोग उसको पढ़ें और ठीक जैसे--फ्रेंच, चीनी या रूसी भाषा की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था होती है अंग्रेज़ी की पढ़ाई की भी व्यवस्था हो और इच्छुक लोग अंग्रेज़ी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करें। लेकिन अंग्रेज़ी के प्रति राष्ट्र के अन्दर जो वर्तमान मोह है यह इम्पीरियलिज्म की प्रवृत्ति है । एक साम्राज्यवादी प्रवृत्ति के कारण अंग्रेज़ी को इस देश में बनाए रखा जा रहा है । जहां तक साम्राज्यवादी प्रवृत्ति का सवाल है, यह बात हिन्दी पर नहीं, बल्कि अंग्रेज़ी पर लागू होती है । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि अमुक-अमुक प्रदेशों में हिन्दी नहीं बोली जाती है, या वहां के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साथ हमारा कोई द्वेष नहीं है । प्रादेशिक भाषायें पनपें और अपना उचित दर्जा तथा स्तर प्राप्त करें। प्रदेशों के राज-काज में वहां की प्रादेशिक भाषायें प्रयुक्त की जायें, इस में हमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन अंग्रेज़ी न तो उन की है और न हमारी है । हमारा अपना सब काम-काज अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं में हो सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं आप को एक मज़ेदार बात बताना चाहता हूं । आजकल इमर्जेन्सी की वजह से फ़ौज को बढ़ाया जा रहा है और लोग इमर्जेन्सी कमीशन हासिल करने के लिए--लेफ्टिनेंट बनने के लिए--आ रहे हैं । पचासों आदमियों ने मुझ से शिकायत की है कि हालांकि वे हर एक दृष्टि से उपयुक्त हैं, वे एन० सी० सी० ट्रेन्ड हैं, उन के पास "सी" सर्टिफिकेट है, उन का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक है और वे तगड़े हैं, अर्थात् सब बातों में वे पूरे उतरते हैं, लेकिन सिलेक्ट करने वाले आफ़िसर उन को कहते हैं कि "आप पूरी तरह फ़िट हैं, लेकिन आप में एक कमी है कि आप अंग्रेज़ी नहीं बोल सकते हैं आप दो महीने अंग्रेज़ी पढ़िए और सीखिए और फिर यहां पर आइए"। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये कितने खेद का विषय है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर चीन या पाकिस्तान से युद्ध हो तो अंग्रेज़ी वहां पर क्या काम आयेगी ।

सरकार इस देश में अंग्रेज़ी को बनाए रखने को जो ज़िद कर रही है, उस का नतीजा यह है कि विद्यार्थियों को न तो हिन्दी आती है और न अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा आती है । वे अंग्रेज़ी सीखने का प्रयास करते हैं, लेकिन उस में भी वे पीछे रह जाते हैं, उस में भी परिपूर्ण नहीं हो सकते । आज स्थिति यह है कि अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ने के चक्कर में हिन्दुस्तान का शिक्षित आदमी किसी भी भाषा का विद्वान नहीं होता है और सब भाषाओं में वह त्रिशंकु की तरह बीच में लटका रह जाता है । इस स्थिति को समाप्त करने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि अंग्रेज़ी के प्रति हमारा जो मोह है, हम उस को त्यागें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फ़तेहपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संशोधक विधेयक को लाने के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी की भावना का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं । परन्तु मुझे यह आशंका है कि इस संशोधक विधेयक के द्वारा सभी पुराने सदस्यों को दोबारा सदस्य मान लिये जाने की जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है, उस का परिणाम कहीं यह न हो कि उस संस्था में जो पुराने आपसी मतभेद थे, वहां पर जो दलबन्दी थी, वह फिर पैदा हो जाये । अभी-अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उन सदस्यों के नामों को कोई निश्चित और कम्पलीट सूची अभी नहीं है । इससे और भी आशंका होती है कि कहीं पुराने सदस्य दोबारा आ कर इस संस्था को पार्टीबाज़ी की दलदल में डालने का प्रयत्न न करें । मैं

समझता हूं कि इस ओर विशेष तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाये कि जब यह संस्था एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था हो गई है, तो अब इस में दलबन्दी बिल्कुल न रहने पाये ।

जहां तक हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का सम्बन्ध है, इस में कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि जब इस को आरम्भ किया गया था, तो उस समय हिन्दी का कोई स्थान नहीं था । इस संस्था ने बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया । जब कभी भी इस विषय पर कोई चर्चा होती है, तो स्वर्गीय राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तमदास टंडन जी का स्मरण हो आता है । उन्होंने तन-मन से इस संस्था को शुरू किया और इस को हर प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन दिया ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन और मान्यता उस समय तक नहीं मिल सकती है, जब तक कि अंग्रेज़ी भाषा हमारे ऊपर है । आज से पंद्रह वर्ष पूर्व हम ने अपने संविधान में हिन्दी को अपनी राष्ट्र-भाषा माना था । अगर इस अवधि में सरकार इस तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान देती, उस का प्रचार और प्रसार करने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता, तो आज हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न न आता कि हम अंग्रेजी जुबान की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए कोई बिल यहां पर लायें । मैं यह बात साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हिन्दी भाषा के आगे बढ़ने के मार्ग में सब से बड़ी रुकावट यह है कि देश में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का उपयोग हो रहा है और उस को मान्यता दी जा रही है । जब तक अंग्रेज़ी भाषा कायम रहेगी, उस को मान्यता प्राप्त रहेगी और हमारे देश में रोज़-मर्रा के काम अंग्रेज़ी भाषा में होंगे, तब तक हिन्दी भाषा को उस का उचित स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है ।

जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को अपनाया है, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि यह संस्था सुचारु रूप से कार्य करे । इस के द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा को बड़ा बल मिले और हिन्दी का काम करने में जो कमियां हैं, उनको वह दूर करे । अभी हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का एक विशेष अंग परीक्षायें लेना रहा है । मेरा ज़ाती अनुभव है कि इस संस्था में वाद-विवाद और दलबन्दी इन परीक्षाओं के कारण आरम्भ हुए । अब जब कि इस संस्था को एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था बनाया गया है, तो इस के द्वारा परीक्षायें न ली जायें, बल्कि इस बात का प्रयास किया जाये कि इस के द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा की तमाम त्रुटियों और कमियों को दूर किया जाये । विशेष तौर से इस बात का संकल्प कर लिया जाये कि हमारे संविधान में हिन्दी भाषा के लिए जो स्थान निश्चित किया गया था, वह स्थान उस को जल्दी से जल्दी प्राप्त हो ।

इस बिल में एक साधारण सी व्यवस्था यह भी की गई है कि एलाउंस के अतिरिक्त वेतन भी दिया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस संस्था का सम्बन्ध केवल साहित्य से है और किसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था या व्यवसाय से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है तथा इस के पास आमदनी का कोई ज़रिया नहीं है, तो फिर मुझे इस बात में सन्देह है कि इस व्यवस्था के अनुसार कैसे कार्य किया जा सकेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस में नहीं रखनी चाहिए । अगर इस संस्था का कोई निश्चित कोष हो जाये या उस का कोई व्यवसाय का तरीका निश्चित हो जाये, तो इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है । यह कहा गया है कि लोगों से डोनेशन्ज़ की रकम आयेगी । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब इस संस्था की कोई निश्चित आमदनी नहीं है, तो फिर उस के खर्च की इस तरह से व्यवस्था करना ठीक मालूम नहीं होता है ।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का रूप ऐसा होना चाहिए, जिस से सभी प्रदेशों को इस के द्वारा बल मिले । मैं जानता हूं कि जो लोग हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं, वे हिन्दी जुबान के विरोधी नहीं हैं बल्कि उन के व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ हैं और उन के मस्तिष्क में राजनैतिक उद्देश्य

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

हैं, जिन के कारण वे इस का विरोध करते हैं। प्रान्तीय भाषायें अपने स्थानों पर रहें और उन को पूरा प्रोत्साहन मिले, लेकिन राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी के लिये तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को सदन के सामने एक ऐसा विधेयक लाना चाहिए, जिसका उद्देश्य केवल यह हो कि हिन्दी भाषा को उसके विद्वानों के द्वारा हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन मिले।

जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को एक कानूनी रूप दे दिया है, तो यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि हिन्दी की कोर्स की किताबों पर उस का नियंत्रण हो। कई स्थानों पर साधारण हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि वह हिन्दी प्रयोग में लाई जाती है, जिस को क्लिष्ट हिन्दी कहते हैं। इन सब बातों का नियंत्रण इस संस्था के द्वारा किया जा सकता है। इस संस्था के द्वारा सरकारी काम में आने वाली पुस्तकें भी तैयार करवाई जा सकती हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सदस्य लिए जा रहे हैं, उन को बहुत देख भाल कर लिया जाये, ताकि दोबारा इस में दलबन्दी न आ जाये।

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ (एटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। दो एक बातें हैं, जिन की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने हिन्दी की जो सेवायें की हैं, उन पर पूर्व वक्ताओं ने काफी रोशनी डाली, इस बारे में मैं अधिक कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। मैं केवल यही याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा जी की बहुत बड़ी सेवा हिन्दी के क्षेत्र में रही है साथ ही जितने भी बड़े-बड़े विद्वान संसार में हुए हैं, उन सभी ने इस बात को मान्यता दी है कि जिस देश की निज की कोई भाषा नहीं, उस देश में स्वाभिमान कभी भी जागृत नहीं हो सकता है। यह जो मूल तत्व है मानव जीवन का, इसकी ओर हमें अनिवार्य ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि इतना बड़ा विश्वासघात इस देश के साथ अगले सैशन में क्यों होने जा रहा है। आदरणीय टंडन जी ने अपना जीवन लगा कर जिस रेजोल्यूशन को इस सदन में पारित कराया, आज उन टंडन जी की आत्मा के खिलाफ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेठ साहब किसी शायर ने कहा है "मतर्स बलाए कि शव दर्म्यान अस्त"। अगले सैशन में आने वाली बात से आप क्यों डर रहे हैं ?

श्री बिशन चंद्र सेठ : मैंने सोचा था मौका मुनासिब है और मैं गुज़ारिश कर दूं।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह बिल उसी का एक अंग है। कितना बड़ा विश्वासघात होने वाला है, इसको हमारे देश को सरकार को समझना चाहिये कि उसकी प्रतिष्ठा इसी बात में है कि इस सदन में जो भी चीज़ पास हो, उसको पूरी तरह से देश में मान्यता मिले। आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के हुक्म को मानते हुए मैं इसको यहीं छोड़ता हूं।

हां, मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पांच या दस साल हमारे विद्यार्थी जो अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ने में लगाते हैं और साथ ही साथ इतना ही समय कुछ हिन्दी पढ़ने में लगाते हैं तो उसके बाद कितना बड़ा देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि अपनी भाषा में जो दस साल लगाता है, उसको तो सर्विस में कोई स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है लेकिन जो एक विदेशी भाषा में इतना समय लगा देता है, उसकी बहुत भारी कद्र होती है। इसको देश का दुर्भाग्य न कहा जाये तो और क्या कहा जाये। इस

स्थिति का अन्त होना चाहिये । इसको देखकर हैरानी होती है, आश्चर्य होता है ।

आज बार-बार दुहाई दी जाती है कि मद्रास वाले, बंगाल वाले हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं । मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सभी लोग, यहां तक कि मद्रास वाले और बंगाल वाले भी इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हैं । मैं वहां गया हूं और देखा है । जैसे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने आपके सामने निवेदन किया सत्यता से यह दुःख की बात है कि राजनीतिक कारणों से ही वहां विरोध हो रहा है, जो हमारे सामने है । वस्तुतः हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन द्वारा जितने विद्यार्थी पास किये गये हैं, उन में मद्रास और बंगाल के विद्यार्थि यों की संख्या ही सब से अधिक है । ऐसी स्थिति में कौन सा सबूत है कि इन प्रान्तों में हिन्दी को मान्यता नहीं मिली है ।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं एक और निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं । हिन्दी का, अगर सत्यता से हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री जी स्वागत करें, तो मेरा विश्वास है जितनी शिकायत हम सब को है, उस में कोई अंश भी शेष न रहेगा । मगर बात इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है । हिन्दी के लिए सत्यता से कोई भी स्थान नहीं है । सर्विस के लिए जो लोग जाते हैं, दिन भर दौड़ते हैं, तब उन्हें फार्म अंग्रेज़ी में दे दिये जाते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री में सत्यता नहीं है या इरादा नहीं है ?

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : आपने तो मुझे बड़ी मुश्किल में डाल दिया । अगर मैं यह कह दूं कि कैबिनेट का इरादा नहीं है तो ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा । माननीय मंत्री जी को मैं छोड़ देता हूं ।

हिन्दी का कभी भी किसी भी भाषा-भाषियों ने विरोध नहीं किया है । हमारे देश में सोलह राज्य हैं । जिन राज्यों की जो भाषायें हैं, यह देख कर हम सभी को संतोष होगा कि उन का अधिक से अधिक प्रचार हो और यह होना भी चाहिये । अधिक से अधिक उनको मान्यता मिलनी ही चाहिये । परन्तु सारे देश के लिए एक ऐसी भाषा की हमें आवश्यकता है जो सभी जगह बोली जाती हो । यह कहते हुए हमें गर्व का अनुभव होता है कि चाहे किसी भी देश के भाग में आप चले जायें, हिन्दी बोलने वालों को कोई कष्ट नहीं होगा । तीर्थ करने के लिए जो लोग जाते हैं और जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, उनको भी कोई कष्ट नहीं होता है । मद्रास के लोग आते हैं, दूसरे प्रान्तों के लोग हरिद्वार, गोला गोकरनाथ इत्यादि में आते हैं, और कहीं भी हम ने नहीं देखा या सुना कि एक प्रांत का यात्री दूसरे प्रांत में जाने के बाद भाषा न जानने के कारण, भोजन से वंचित रह गया हो, उसको सामान न मिला हो या कोई दूसरी चीज न मिली हो । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि हिन्दी की उपेक्षा क्यों की जा रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय का ही नहीं बल्कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति का ही यह दुष्प्रभाव है कि आज भी हिन्दी को उसका वास्तविक स्थान नहीं दिया गया और अंग्रेज़ी ही उस स्थान पर जम कर बैठी हुई है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत कुछ कह दिया गया है, अब माननीय सदस्य मुख्तसिर ही बोलें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ दुःख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि आज़ादी के पंद्रह वर्ष बीत गये हैं और आज तक हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा में इस सदन में कोई विधेयक प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सका है और

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

सम्मेलन विधेयक इस का ताज़ा माग है, जोकि हिन्दी से ही सम्बन्धित है।

जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के जो कर्णधार थे उन्होंने यह महसूस किया था कि अपनी भाषा या राष्ट्र-भाषा की कितनी अधिक आवश्यकता है और उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई के साथ साथ भाषा के सवाल को भी अपने हाथों में लिया और हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन उन्हीं की देन है। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के पीछे स्वर्गीय राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तम दास जी टंडन और राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी का भी हाथ था और उनको भी सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त था। इस सम्मेलन ने राष्ट्र भाषा के प्रचार के बारे में देश में बहुत काम किया है और उसकी इन कार्य के लिए जितनी सराहना की जाये थोड़ी है। आज हम आजाद हैं और आज जितनी इस संगठन की आवश्यकता थी, उससे वह कहीं अधिक बढ़ जानी चाहिये थी इसका महत्व कहीं अधिक बढ़ जाना चाहिये था लेकिन वैसा नहीं हो पाया है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो कर्णधार आजादी की लड़ाई में लड़े थे, और जो तब भाषा की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते थे, वे आज बदल गये हैं और अब वे अंग्रेज़ी को ज्यादा महत्व देने लग गये हैं और राष्ट्र भाषा या प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का महत्व, उनकी आवश्यकता उनके सामने कम है। यही कारण है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन में बजाय काम करने के आपसी झगड़े खड़े हो गये हैं। उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि आज उसके सामने जैसा आजादी के समय काम था, उस तरह का नहीं रह गया है। चारों तरफ अंग्रेजियत का वातावरण दिखाई देता है।

अ में जबरदस्त प्रश्न खड़ा हो गया ड़ और वह यह ड़ै कि जो यह प्रचार होता है खास तौर पर दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी के इम्पीरियलिज्म का, हिन्दी के वर्चस्व का उसके मूल में क्या है। जो असल सवाल है उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज असल में सवाल अंग्रेज़ी का और देश की अन्य भाषाओं का है, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का है, राष्ट्रभाषा का है। आज हिन्दी बनाम क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का सवाल पैदा करके जनता के सामने रखा जा रहा है। इसी कारण से यह विरोध नजर आता है। यदि इस सवाल को हम ठीक से जनता तक ले जाय, चाहे फिर मद्रास की जनता हो या मसूर की हो, तमिलनाडी की हो या अन्य प्रदेशों की हो, तो कोई भी विरोध नजर नहीं आयेगा। इस हिन्दी का नाम हिन्दुस्तानी भी हो सकता है। दरअसल कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग ही विरोध का प्रश्न पैदा करते हैं और वे अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की सिद्धि के लिए ही ऐसा करते हैं। कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग हैं जो इस प्रश्न को उठाते हैं और उठा करके देश में एक तरह का आपसी विरोध पैदा करते हैं।

15·47 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज संकटकाल में हमको ज्यादा इंजीनियर्ज चाहियें, ज्यादा डाक्टर चाहियें, ज्यादा टैक्नीशियन चाहियें। कैसे हम अपनी इस जरूरत को पूरा कर सकते हैं जब हम एक विदेशी भाषा के साथ चिपके हुए हैं। इस विदेशी भाषा को एक परसेंट या अधिक से अधिक डेढ़ परसेंट लोग ही जानते हैं। किसी भी देश का उत्थान, किसी भी देश का निर्माण, किसी भी देश की प्रगति उसकी अपनी जुबान के द्वारा ही हो सकती है, विदेशी भाषा के जरिये नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज जबकि हम संकटकालीन स्थिति में से हो कर गुजर रहे हैं, तब एक ओर तो हम इस विधेयक को लाते हैं, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के

बारे में विधेयक लाते हैं जिस संस्था का मुख्य कार्य ही हिन्दी का प्रचार करना है, राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रचार करना है, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ दूसरी ओर यह कह दिया जाता है कि सरकार ने या मंत्रीमंडल ने यह निश्चय किया है कि सन् १९६५ के बाद भी अंग्रेजी सहभाषा के रूप में राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी के साथ बनी रहेगी । इससे यही जाहिर होता है कि इरादा कुछ और ही है। मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि जब अंग्रेजी सहभाषा के रूप में बनी रहेगी तो जिस तरह से खोटे सिक्के का काम होता है कि जब कोई आदमी बाजार जाता है, एक अच्छा सिक्का लेकर और दूसरा नकली सिक्का या खोटा सिक्का लेकर तो उसकी यही चेष्टा रहती है कि नकली सिक्के को चलाया जाए, असली सिक्के को अपनी जेब में ही रखा जाए, वही चेष्टा अंग्रेजी की रहेगी। तो जब तक यह खोटी अंग्रेजी रहेगी तब तक असली हिन्दी का कभी प्रचार हो नहीं सकता, राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रचार हो नहीं सकता। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां हम आज इस विधेयक को पारित करना चाहते हैं, और उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई भी दूंगा, निवेदन है कि सरकार इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में अंग्रेजी को हिन्दी की सहभाषा बनाने का विधेयक लाने की हठवादिता को छोड़ दे। समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ऐसा क्यों कर रही है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री अंग्रेजी को चीन से लड़ने वाला हथियार समझते हैं कि वह और सब काम काज छोड़ कर इसके पीछे पड़े हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह ऐसी हठवादिता न करें, और अगर वे ऐसा करते हैं तो वह दोषी होंगे और इस समय जो देश में शान्ति और एकता कायम है उसमें विघ्न डालेंगे और देश में यह झगड़े का सा वातावरण खड़ा कर देंगे।

तो मैं आज आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब सरकार हिन्दी साहित्य समेलन संशोधन विधेयक लायी है तो उसका यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह ईमानदारी से इसको चलावे और इस तरह की हठवादिता को छोड़े कि अंग्रेजी को सहभाषा के रूप में कायम रखा जाए। सरकार को अपनी यह हठवादिता खत्म करनी चाहिए। ऐसा होगा तभी इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो सकेगी।

श्रीमती सरोजनी महिषी (धारवाड़-उत्तर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी तो राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं बन सकी और बन भी नहीं सकती थी। अंग्रेजी राज्य भाषा बन गयी इसलिए यह आशंका होती थी कि यह राष्ट्र भाषा भी बन सकेगी। लेकिन अब तो हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है। राज्य भाषा न बनने के कारण उसको इतना प्राधान्य नहीं मिला था।

लेकिन स्वातंत्र्य के बाद तो हमने अनुभव किया कि हिन्दी के बिना और हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के तौर पर और राज्य भाषा के तौर पर प्राधान्य दिए बिना हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं बन सकती, उसकी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। इसीलिए स्वातंत्र्य के बाद जो हिन्दी प्रचार की संस्थाएं थीं जैसे दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी प्रचार सभा तथा उत्तर भारत में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, इनको बड़ा प्राधान्य मिला और इनका महत्व भी बढ़ा। इनको अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। इस बारे में भी कोई शक नहीं है। हमारे संविधान की जो विशिष्ट धारा है उसमें कहा गया है कि सरकार का सारा व्यवहार हिन्दी में हो। उसमें कहा गया है:

"Either in Hindi or in English. After a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution the article will be read as

[श्रीमती सरोजिनी महिषी]

if the words 'in English' are omitted."

इससे मालूम होता है कि १५ वर्ष के बाद हिन्दी को अधिक प्राधान्य मिल सकेगा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि १५ वर्षों में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं हुई है। फिर भी हिन्दी की प्रगति करने के लिए और उसको बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और उसका अधिक से अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए एक समिति भी नियुक्त हो चुकी है। फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। इसका कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि जनता ने इसमें अधिक रुचि नहीं ली है या यह कारण भी हो सकता है कि इन संस्थाओं का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सका है।

कई वर्षों से इलाहाबाद का हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन अपना काम नहीं कर पा रहा है। यह अफसोस की बात है कि पिछले साल इस संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था के तौर पर मान्यता मिल जाने पर भी यह अपना काम नहीं कर पा रही है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कई वर्षों से यह संस्था काम नहीं कर सकी है। फिर भी इसको राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था के रूप में मान्यता मिल चुकी है। ऐसा होने पर भी हम देखते हैं कि यह संस्था काम नहीं कर सकी। इसका अर्थ तो यह है कि यह मान्यता मिलने पर भी इसको पूरा प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला। इसका एक कारण इसके अन्दर का संघर्ष भी हो सकता है और अन्य कारण भी हो सकते हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि स्वातंत्र्य के पहले उसके सामने जो काम था वह आज कल उसके सामने नहीं है और इसीलिए इस संस्था में संघर्ष पैदा हो रहा है। यह कारण हो सकता है और यह भी कारण हो सकता है कि पुराने सदस्य स्वातंत्र्य के पूर्व जिस ढंग से सोचते थे आज उस ढंग से नहीं सोच सकते और नए मूल्यों को नहीं अपना सकते, इसलिए भी उसका काम नहीं हो रहा।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इसमें गुटबन्दियां हैं। इस कारण काम नहीं हो पाता। मैं समझती हूं कि हर संस्था के अन्दर कुछ न कुछ संघर्ष तो होता ही है। फिर भी उस संघर्ष के रहते हुए भी हमको सोचना पड़ता है। यह बड़ी संस्था पिछले कई दशकों से न केवल उत्तर भारत में वरन् दक्षिण भारत में भी काम कर रही है और इसने बहुमूल्य सेवा की है। जिस संस्था ने स्वातंत्र्य के पहले इतनी सेवा की है उसको स्वातंत्र्य के बाद और अधिक सेवा करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए था।

इस संस्था का कार्य क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा भी हो सकता है। इसका काम केवल परीक्षाओं को चलाना, किताबों का प्रकाशन या किताबें लिखने वालों को मंगला प्रसाद पारितोषिक देने तक ही सीमित नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इसको प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में समन्वय लाने की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए जैसे कि साहित्य अकादमी करती है। इस प्रकार इसका कार्यक्षेत्र बढ़ सकता है और ऐसा हो जाए तो मैं समझती हूं कि यह संस्था अच्छा काम कर सकती है।

हमारे सामने जो विधेयक है उसमें एक धारा मुख्य है। पिछले साल इस हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के कानून को पास करते वक्त हमारे सामने सदस्यों की पूरी सूची नहीं थी।

"adequate list was not available"

इसलिए कुछ लोगों का प्रवेश सदस्यों के तौर पर इस संस्था में नहीं किया गया। ऐसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा। लेकिन

उनके नामों की सूची नहीं मिली इस लिए उनका प्रवेश नहीं हो सका इसका समर्थन नहीं हो सकता। स्टेटमेंट आफ आब जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में कहा गया है :

"For certain administrative reasons however it was felt that all the categories of members of the society should not automatically be the first members of the Sammelan".

इससे स्पष्ट है कि सामान्य सदस्य इस सम्मेलन के सदस्य न बन सके इसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कारण भी थे। यह भी हो सकता है कि जब पुराने सदस्य नए सदस्य बनते हैं तो संस्था की आय भी बढ़ जाती है क्योंकि नए सदस्य नया चन्दा देंगे। फिर भी इन पुराने सदस्यों ने इस तरह सोचा कि हमको दोबारा सबस्क्रिप्शन नहीं देना चाहिए, उसके बिना ही हमको प्रवेश मिलना चाहिए, यह हमारा फंडामेंटल राइट है। इसलिए उन्होंने अदालत में अरजी पेश की और यह फैसला किया गया कि उन लोगों का यह मूलभूत अधिकार है। इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है यह संस्था की गतिविधियों में और उसके कार्य में ज्यादा सुविधा लाने के उद्देश्य से लाया गया है। अब मामली सदस्यों का प्रवेश मिल गया। मैं समझती हूं कि इसके बाद तो संस्था अच्छी तरह चल सकेगी। ओरिजिनल ऐक्ट में क्लाज ६ में कहा गया है :

"Members shall be paid out of the fund of the Sammelan such allowances as may be prescribed and until so prescribed as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf".

केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ भी इसमें है और केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती है कि यह संस्था अच्छी तरह काम करे और सरकार की इसके साथ सहानुभूति है, इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि इसके बाद यह संस्था अच्छी तरह काम कर सकेगी।

माननीय सदस्यों ने एक प्रश्न उठाया है कि कंसालिडेटेड फंड से वेतन वगैरह दिया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि जिस तरह इस तरह की अन्य संस्थाओं को मदद मिल जाती है, सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक संस्थाओं को ग्रांट्स इन एड मिल जाती है और दूसरे वालंटियर इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को जिस तरह मदद मिल जाती है, उसी तरह इस संस्था को भी मदद मिल जाएगी। लेकिन केवल कंसालिडेटेड फंड से दिया जाएगा, यह तो गलत भावना है। डोनेशन्स भी हो सकते हैं, कांट्रीब्यशन्स भी हो सकते हैं और हिन्दी के चाहने वाले लोग भी हैं जो मदद दे सकते हैं। इस लिए हैं मैं चाहती हूं कि यह संस्था अपने कार्य को अधिक फैलावे और इसके साथ जो सरकार की सहानुभूति है उसका इस्तैमाल करे।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि यह संस्था बहुत प्रगति करेगी।

16 hrs.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं हिन्दी के विषय में थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालन की कोशिश करूंगा। मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुसलमानों के आन से पहले क्या इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा अंग्रेजी थी। मुसलमानों के आने के साथ उर्दू आया और अंग्रेजों के साथ यह इंगलिश आई और तब से ही यह इस देश में प्रचलित हुई। माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि आज पढ़ने वाले लड़कों में से पचास परसेंट से भी ऊपर इंगलिश में फ़ेल होत हैं। आज-कल स्थिति यह है कि अगर किसी बी० ए० पास लड़के को भी अंग्रजी में कोई एप्लिकेशन लिखने के लिए कहा जाय, तो वह भी उस को शुद्ध नहीं लिख सकता है, क्योंकि वह उस की मातृभाषा नहीं है।

यह कहा जाता है कि इंगलिश ऐसी भाषा है, जिस को छोड़ देने से हमारी टेक्निकल

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

प्रगति में दिक्कत होगी । जिस वक्त इस देश में वाण और विमान बनाए जाते थे, तो उस वक्त यहां पर कौन सी इंगलिश थी ? हम जानते हैं कि बहुत से ऐसे टेक्निकल आदमी हैं, जिन का अंग्रेज़ी का ज्ञान अच्छा नहीं है और इस लिए वे अच्छी टक्निकल किताबें नहीं लिख सकते हैं । पैदा होन के बाद बच्चा हिन्दी या अपनी मातृभाषा पढ़ता है । आप शब्दों को ले लीजिए । बी यू टी तो बट होता है, लेकिन पी यू टी पुट होता है । उन के उच्चारण में बहुत फ़र्क़ है । शब्द "नालेज" को इस प्रकार लिखा जाता है । के एन ओ डब्ल्यू एल ई डी जी ई । बच्चे बीस दफ़ा उस को रटते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन की स्पेलिंग शुद्ध नहीं होती है ।

अंग्रेजों ने अपने देश की शिक्षा को यहां पर प्रचलित करने के लिए अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम रखा और यह निश्चित किया कि जो अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ेगा, उस को नौकरी मिलेगी । क्या यह सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती थी कि हम इस देश में हिन्दी माध्यम रखेंगे और जो हिन्दी जानता होगा, उस को ही नौकरी दी जायगी ? अगर हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देना है, तो उस को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी । तभी हिन्दी चल सकती है । लेकिन आज-कल जो खिचड़ी-भाषा की पद्धति चल रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है । आज-कल कहा जाता है कि आधी हिन्दी पढ़ो और आधी अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ो और इस का परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी न तो हिन्दी पढ़ सकते हैं और न अंग्रेज़ी और वे किसी भी विषय के ज्ञाता नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

एक दफ़ा हम लन्दन की सड़क पर घूम रहे थे वहां पर दो हिन्दुस्तानी अंग्रेज़ी में बात-चीत कर रहे हैं । एक अंग्रेज़ ने हंस कर कहा कि यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि जब हिन्दुस्तानी आपस में मिलते हैं, तो भी इंगलिश में ही बात करते हैं । यहां की मातृभाषा हिन्दी है, लेकिन उस को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जाता है । केवल दिखाने के लिए कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी हमारी मातृभाषा है । पहले यह निश्चय किया गया था कि १९६५ के बाद हिन्दी चलेगी और अब कहा जा रहा है कि १९७५ के बाद चलेगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक कोई देश अपनी मातृभाषा को नहीं अपनाता है, तब तक वह कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है, चाहे किसी मायने में देख लिया जाये, चाहे साईन्स के क्षेत्र को देखा जाय या किसी और क्षेत्र को । अंग्रेजी के शब्द "एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर" को देख लीजिये । उस की हिन्दी है "अधिशासी अभियन्ता" । अगर एक लड़का पांच साल इंगलिश पढ़ने में लगाएं और वही लड़का पांच साल हिन्दी में लगाए, तो वह हिन्दी का ज्यादा अच्छा ज्ञाता हो सकता है बनिस्बत इंगलिश के । अगर सरकार यह कह दे कि केवल इंगलिश ही पढ़ाई जाये और हिन्दी या कोई प्रादेशिक भाषा नहीं पढ़ाई जायगी, तो भी देश के बच्चे ज्यादा तरक्की कर सकते हैं और देश कामयाब हो सकता है । १९६५ के बाद भी अंग्रेज़ी को बनाए रखने के लिए जो विधेयक आने वाला है, उससे अच्छा तो यह हो कि यह सदन पास कर दे कि इस देश की राज भाषा इंगलिश रहेगी । हिन्दी या दूसरी लोकल लग्वेजिज़ को रखने से क्या फ़ायदा ? सिर्फ़ अंग्रेज़ी ही रखी जाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और यह आशा करता हूं कि अगर माननीय मंत्री जी रीयल सेन्स में हिन्दी को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो वह इस देश में हिन्दी की ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन (संशोधन) विधेयक एक बहुत ही सीधा-सादा विधेयक है । इस में अधिक बहस की गुंजायश नहीं है, लेकिन जब कभी भी हम लोगों को अपने विचारों को रखने का मौका मिलता है, तो संगत हों या असंगत, हम रख ही देते हैं । इस बहस में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गईं, जिन का इस विधेयक से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । कु

राजनैनिक दृष्टिकोण से कुछ दलगत ष्टिकोण से और कुछ सरकार को बदनाम करने के ष्टिकोण से भी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं बहुत गौर से माननीय सदस्यों की स्पीचों को सुन रहा था। यह कहा गया कि न मद्रास में और न बंगाल में, कहीं भी हिन्दी का कोई विरोध नहीं है। हम ने कई बार देखा कि...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not about the English-Hindi controversy at all. This is just a simple bill to amend the original Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: But many things have been said. I want to reply to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not reply to them.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: जो नियम अन्य सदस्यों पर लागू है, वही उन पर लागू होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because some other Members have referred to it, does not mean that the hon. Member should also commit the same mistake.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: चूंकि और लोगों को एलाऊ किया गया, तो मुझे भी एलाऊ किया जाये, ताकि मैं उन को जवाब दे सकूं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: पक्षपात करना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: बंगाल और मद्रास में हिन्दी का विरोध अधिक है, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि इस का विरोध कहीं नहीं है। संसद् में कई बार इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई और हम लोगों ने देखा कि मद्रास या साउथ से और बंगाल से आने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने हिन्दी का विरोध किया और कहा कि हिन्दी को अभी राज-भाषा या राष्ट्र-भाषा न बनाया जाये। मैं मानता हूं कि इस में कुछ राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण भी है। हम जानते हैं कि श्री राजगोपालाचारी हिन्दी के इतने समर्थक थे और उन की वजह से मद्रास में बहुत ज़ोरों से हिन्दी चली, हिन्दी की कई परीक्षायें हुई—वे अब भी होती हैं और लोग वहां ज्यादा संख्या में हिन्दी सीखते हैं—लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने हिन्दी का विरोध किया। उन्होंने खुले शब्दों में कहा कि इस में राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण है। वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दी के सरकारी भाषा हो जाने के बाद शायद मद्रास या दक्षिण के और प्रदेशों का सर्विसिज में महत्व कुछ कम हो जायगा और वहां के कम लोग आल-इंडिया सर्विसिज में आयेंगे।

अगर हम लोग और यह सरकार यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र-भाषा बन जाए और सब लोग इस भाषा में काम करें, तो हम सबको उस मूल कारण को दूर करना है, जिस को ले कर हिन्दी का विरोध होता है। हम लोगों को यह तय कर देना चाहिए कि आल-इंडिया सर्विसिज में अमुक प्रान्त के इतने लोग रहेंगे और इस प्रकार हर एक प्रान्त का परसंटेज तय कर देना चाहिए। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि अगर हिन्दी-भाषी प्रान्तों के लोग हिन्दी की परीक्षा दूसरों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा अच्छी तरह भी पास कर लेंगे, तो भी उन को अपने परसेंटेज से अधिक स्थान नहीं मिल सकेंगे। अगर दूसरों के हिन्दी के ज्ञान में कोई न्यूनता या कमी भी रही और अगर वे अंग्रेजी अच्छी जानते हों, तो उन को भी सर्विस मिल जायगी। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों का सर्विसिज में परसंटेज तय कर देने से हिन्दी का विरोध कुछ कम हो जायगा और राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से देखने वाले लोगों का विरोध तो एक-दम कम हो जायगा। इस तरह हम लोग भी बदनाम नहीं होंगे, जो कि हिन्दी के समर्थक हैं और जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि ये हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिस्ट्स और फ़ैनैटिक्स हैं और ये हिन्दी की ज्यादा बुराई कर रहे हैं बनिस्पत भलाई के और ये हिन्दी की प्रगति नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं, आदि। इस प्रकार दूसरे लोगों को भी संरक्षण मिल जायेगा और हिन्दी की भी प्रगति होगी।

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

जिस मल कारण से हिन्दी का विरोध हो रहा है, उस को दूर करना जरूरी है, अन्यथा गवर्नमेंट और मंत्री महोदय के चाहने पर भी हिन्दी की अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिए हम लोगों को मूल कारण को हटा देना होगा, तभी हम लोग प्रगति कर सकते हैं ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं व्यवस्था के मुद्दे पर आप का आदेश चाहता हूं—मैं एक प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । इस समय जब कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय बहस का जवाबी भाषण करने जा रहे हैं, इस सदन में संसत्सदस्यों की न्यूनतम संख्या उपस्थित नहीं है । इस सदन में न्यूनतम संख्या, क्वोरम, होना चाहिए । उस की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the bell be rung.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): I want to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: While the bell is being rung, he may a few words.

डा० मेलकोटे : यह जो एमेंडिंग बिल लाया गया है, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । इसका स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सम्मलन को एक नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन घोषित किया गया है, इसी के साथ साथ दक्षिण में दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा है जोकि तकरीबन चालीस साल से काम करती आ रही है, लेकिन उस के द्वारा जो एग्जेमिनेशन वगैरह होते हैं, उस को आज तक भी जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये थी नहीं मिली है और इस ओर ध्यान दिये जाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है । दक्षिण के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यहां पर हैं और उन में से कम से कम ६० या ७० परसेंट हिन्दी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और बोल भी सकते हैं, बात कर सकते हैं लेकिन उत्तर के जितने माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे कोई भी दक्षिण की भाषा किसी हद तक जानते हैं ।

जहां तक इम्तिहानों का सम्बन्ध है, दक्षिण के लोगों के बारे में यह तो कहा जा सकता है कि उन का स्टैंडर्ड शायद कम होगा । लेकिन यह उसी तरह से है जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जो अंग्रेजी पढ़ते हैं और ग्रेजुएट बनते हैं, उन का विलायत या इंग्लैण्ड के ग्रेजुएट से स्टैंडर्ड कम होता है । उन का विलायत वालों के बराबर स्टैंडर्ड शायद नहीं होगा । इसी तरह से दक्षिण में हिन्दी का स्टैंडर्ड वैसा न रहा हो जैसा होना चाहिये तो भी वहां की दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा को जितनी मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये उतनी मान्यता अगर नहीं दी जाती है तो वहां के लोगों को इस से दिलचस्पी उस हद तक नहीं हो सकती है जिस हद तक कि होनी चाहिये । हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि उन की हर प्रकार से मदद की जाय । इस वास्ते मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द वह दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा के एग्जेमिनेशंज को मान्यता दें और इस सदन में एक नया बिल यदि वे पेश करें तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इस का बहुत ही सीमित सा लक्ष्य है और जो संशोधन मैंने पेश किये हैं, उन के संबंध में जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं कोई विवाद नहीं है । जो प्रश्न उठा वह हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का उठा है और कहा गया है कि हिन्दी की प्रगति काफी नहीं हो रही है । ये सब प्रश्न इस बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं । जब कभी हिन्दी भाषा का प्रश्न आता है तो चूंकि वह भावनाओं से सम्बन्धित है, इसलिए स्वभावत: वह प्रश्न उठ जाता है । परन्तु जहां तक इस हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन बिल का सम्बन्ध है और जो संशोधन सदन के सामने रखा गया है, उस का लक्ष्य बहुत ही सीमित है ।

दो एक माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ शंकायें उठाई हैं । उन के अलावा जो बहस हुई है उस सब का इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इसलिए मैं केवल उन्हीं सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों का जवाब देना चाहता हूं और बाकी जो प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं मैं समझता हूं उन का उत्तर इस वक्त देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

एक प्रश्न माननीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने उठाया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसा न हो कि इस बिल के बाद हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन दासी बन जाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट का यह कभी मंशा नहीं है कि वह अपना आधिपत्य हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन पर जमायें या किसी और तरह से उस के ऊपर दबाव डाले । हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जो सेवा हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन कर रहा था हिन्दी जगत में, हिन्दी के क्षेत्र में, वह सेवा वह करता चला जाये । जो बिल आप के सामने रखा गया है उस का मंशा भी यही है कि गवर्निंग बाडी या प्रबन्ध समिति जो नियुक्त की गई है, छः महीनों में वह एक विधान बनाये, सारे नियम वगैरह जब बन जायें तो यह गवर्निंग बाडी या प्रबन्ध समिति खत्म हो जाय और उस के बाद नया विधान चालू हो जाये । गवर्नमेंट का कोई मंशा नहीं है कि वह किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप करे उस संस्था के काम में क्योंकि हमारा विश्वास है कि जो इस तरह की संस्थायें होती हैं, उन को स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करना चाहिये । जितना भी रचनात्मक काम होता है उस में गवर्नमेंट का कम से कम हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिये । जहां अराजकता हो जाये, जहां धन का दुरुपयोग हो जाये, जहां अपने लक्ष्य से संस्थायें च्युत हो जायें तो फिर सरकार का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि उन को ठीक रास्ते पर लाये । जो इस वक्त विधेयक लाया गया है, उस का भी मंशा यही है कि यह संस्था काम करती रहे । चूंकि यह संस्था अपने उद्देश्य से च्युत हो गई थी, इस वास्ते [illegible] लाना पड़ा । ज्योंही इस का विधान बन जायेगा, काम इस संस्था को सौंप दिया जायेगा ।

दो एक बातें उठाई गई हैं और कहा गया है कि पुराने मैम्बर क्यों हों । जब सम्मेलन को वापिस जीवित करना है तो जो पुराने मेम्बर हैं, उन को देखना पड़ेगा और इसी दृष्टि से यह विधेयक लाया गया है । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का स्वागत किया है और इस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं ।

दो एक अमेंडमेंट्स भी रखी गई हैं । श्री कामत जो संशोधन पेश कर रहे हैं, मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह उन पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं डालेंगे क्योंकि जहां तक एक शब्द का प्रश्न है "इम्मिडियेटली", हमारी मंशा यह है कि जितने भी प्रेज़ीडेंट्स हैं पुराने और जितने लोगों को मंगलाप्रसाद पारितोषिक मिला है वे सभी इस के सदस्य हों और ऐसी सूरत में इम्मिडियेटली शब्द लगाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है ।

दूसरे जहां तक सेलेरी का प्रश्न है, कोई सेलेरी दे दगे, ऐसा नहीं है । सिर्फ उसके लिए प्राविज़न रखा गया है । छः महीने में या जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके इस गवर्निंग बाडी का काम खत्म हो जाये, ऐसी हम आशा करते हैं । हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का जो नया रूप बनने वाला है, उस में वह अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सके, इसी दृष्टि से यह विधेयक लाया गया है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि सदन इसको अपनी अनुमति देगा और इसको पास कर देगा । हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन फिर से जिस तरह से उसने पुराने ज़माने में सेवाय की हैं, वैसी ही सेवायें करे और उसके मार्ग में कोई बाधाय उत्पन्न न हों, ऐसी हम सब को आशा करनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act, 1962

as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause —(*Amendment of section* 4)

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मूल विधयक अंग्रेजी में है, इसलिए मेरा संशोधन भी अनिवार्य रूप से अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही है । उस संशोधन को मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं । वह इस प्रकार से है :

I beg to move:

Page 1, *for* lines 9 to 15, *substitute*—

(4) The first members of the Sammelan shall be all those persons who, immediately before the appointed day,—

(a) were members of the Society;

(b) have been Presidents of the Society; and

(c) were awarded the Mangla Prasad Paritoshik by the Society." (4)

मेरा संशोवन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल जो विधेयक है, मूल जो कानून है, उस पर आधारित है । मूल कानून की जो धारा ४ है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । उसका आशय यह है :

"the first members of the Sammelan shall consist of persons who immediately before the appointed day . . .".

मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ गौर करें । जैसा शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस पर जोर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । लेकिन धारा २ की जो वाक्य रचना है, वह दुरुस्त नहीं है और उस में काफी सुधार की गुंजाइश है । उस की एक वजह यह है कि इस में जो यह वाक्यांश है "before the appointed day" इस की दो बार पुनरावृत्ति हुई है । मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार करेंगे । पहले अनुच्छेद (ए) में है "before the appointed day" फिर अनुच्छेद (बी) में है "before the appointed day" उस के बाद अनुच्छेद (सी) में है "before the appointed day" । इस पुनरावृति कि बजाय अगर यह वाक्यांश पहले ही आ जाय, जैसा कि मैंने प्रस्तुत किया है, अपने संशोधन में, तो मेरे खयाल से वह ज्यादा उचित और ठीक होगा । इसलिये मैं यह संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूं और पूरी आशा करता हूं, बल्कि विश्वास करता हूं, कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय और सदन उस को स्वीकार करेंग ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने तो इस का जवाब दे दिया था । मैं इस को इसलिये नहीं स्वीकार कर रहा हूं कि जितने भी इस के भूतपूर्व प्रेजिडेंट हैं और जिन लोगों को मंगला प्रसाद पुरस्कार मिला है, वे इस के सदस्य हैं । इसलिये यह शब्द बढ़ाने आवश्यक नहीं हैं । बल्कि जो मेरा संशोधन विधयक है वह पहले की भाषा से ज्यादा अच्छा है । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सदस्य महोदय इस संशोधन पर ज्यादा जोर न द ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want me to put it to vote?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir. This shows the very unreasonableness of the Minister. This simplifies the language.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is unreasonable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is false prestige.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be accepted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a question of pure English.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a matter of English. The Prime Minister can decide it, if he kindly takes the trouble—we don't want to bother him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 1,—

for lines 9 to 15 *substitute*—

"(4) The first members of the Sammelan shall be all those persons who, immediately before the appointed day,—

(a) were members of the Society;

(b) have been Presidents of the Society; and

(c) were awarded the Mangla Prasad Paritoshik by the Society." (4)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 1] **AYES** [16.30 hrs.

Banerjee Shri, S.M.
Berwa Kotah, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Deo Shri, P.K.
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri

NOES

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bamiki, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Dafle, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Kanungo, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Lakhan Dass, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Melkote, Dr.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shrimali, Dr. K.L.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri R.P.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Varma, Shri Ravindra

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 18; Noes 46.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(*Amendment of section 9*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

Omit lines 4 and 5. (1)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मेरा संशोधन है वह अत्यन्त सरल, सहल और उपयुक्त है। इस संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने अभी हाल में कई बार सलाह दी है कि खर्चा बढ़ाना नहीं चाहिये और भत्ते और

[श्री हरि विष्णु कामत]

वेतनों में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिये, और जब तक संकटकालीन स्थिति दुर्भाग्यवश जारी रहेगी, आप भी और सदन के सदस्य भी इस से सहमत होंगे कि वेतनों और भत्तों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिये। ऐसा होना अनुपयुक्त है। मेरे संशोधन का आशय केवल इतना ही है कि इस विधेयक की धारा ४ के अनुच्छेद (२) में जो वेतन का उल्लेख है "सैलरीज आर अलाउंसेज आर बोथ" उस में से सलरी को हटा देना चाहिये। चूंकि इस सदन ने भी इस का फैसला किया है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति में इन भत्तों और वेतनों में कोई बढ़ती नहीं होनी चाहये अतएव मेरा आप से निवेदन है और शिक्षा मंत्री से भी निवेदन है कि इसे हटा दिया जाये, और मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इस से सहमत होंगे।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भावना से श्री हरि विष्णु कामत ने संशोधन रखा है उस को मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि एक संस्था का काम जब चलता है, जिस की शाखायें सारे देश में फैली हुई हों और परीक्षायें होती हों, तो सम्भवतया एक दो आदमी इस तरह के रखने पड़ें जिन को बराबर काम करना पड़े और वक्त देना पड़े। फिर उन के लिये कुछ तन्ख्वाह देना भी जरूरी हो जाता है। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि जहां तक हो सके वह इसे एक सार्वजनिक संस्था समझ कर अवैतनिक रूप से काम करें और इसी तरह से जो गवर्निंग बाडी के सदस्य हों वे भी अवैतनिक रूप से काम करें और उन को कुछ तन्ख्वाह देनी न पड़े, लेकिन यह एक एनेबलिंग प्राविजन है। छः महीने में यह गवर्निंग बाडी समाप्त हो जायेगी फिर सारी कार्यवाई और ढंग से होगी। फिर भी हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ठीक ढंग से काम कर सके। इस के लिये केवल प्राविजन रखा गया है। यह नहीं है कि हम तन्ख्वाह दे ही देंगे। जहां तक हो सके, हम आशा करेंगे कि लोग अवैतनिक रूप से काम करें, लेकिन अगर संस्था के हित में आवश्यक समझा गया तो हम तन्ख्वाह भी दे सकें।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं : क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिला सकेंगे कि जब तक इमरजेंसी जारी रहेगी तब तक वेतन नहीं दिये जायेंगे।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : काम देखा जायेगा। हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिए कि इमरजेंसी में भी काम का नुकसान न हो। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का काम होना जरूरी है। हम को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मैं आश्वासन दे सकता हूं कि जहां तक हो सकेगा हम अवैतनिक रूप में इस काम को करवाएंगे।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट पर जोर नहीं देना चाहता। वाइस वोट ले लिया जाये।

The Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title*).

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1962" *substitute* "1963" (2)

(*Dr. K. L. Shrimali*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.32 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I rise to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for granting medium and long term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This is not the first time that a Bill relating to agriculture finance is being brought before the House. Questions relating to rural credit, cooperative development, warehousing and the role of the Reserve Bank and State Bank in providing resources for the cooperative movement and for strengthening that movement generally have been brought up from time to time before this House and before the other House. After the publication in 1954 of the rural credit survey report, the House also had an opportunity of considering the entire range of problems relating to agricultural development, in connection with two Bills, which were subsequently accepted by it, one † amend the Reserve Bank of India Act for establishing the long-term operations and stabilisation funds and another to provide for the promotion of cooperative marketing and processing and the establishment of warehouses. More recently, the House has agreed, in partial modification of the arrangements which were made in 1956, to set up two independent corporate bodies to promote the development of cooperation particularly in the fields of processing and marketing, and the establishment and supervision of warehouses.

The present Bill seeks to create an a together new institution. As this institution is going to be somewhat different from the All-India apex cooperative bank, which has been suggested from time to time in the past, and as the decision to establish this institution also involves, to some extent, a departure from the recommendations of the rural credit survey report, it may be helpful, if I were to indicate briefly the circumstances which, in our opinion, justify a new corporation.

As tht House is aware, the need for medium and long-term credit for agricultural purposes has increased very considerably in the last few years. Although short-term credits for financing seasonal agricultural operations continue to be very important they are in effect annual loans which can be rapaid or renewed when the seasonal operations are over and the harvests have been gathered. These loans are, by themselves, no longer adequate means to meet the growing requirements.

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*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.]

And we do not think that they provide a satisfactory credit basis for the development of agriculture. They neither provide adequate resources nor provide those facilities which we want to provide to the agricultural class of this country.

A substantial sum say, about Rs. 100 crores may probably be needed for periods from 18 months to 5 years and will have to be made available during the next four or five years and in addition to this, credit for more than five years will also be necessary and the target for such credit which is now in view at the end of the Third Plan, is Rs. 150 crores.

A considerable portion of this increased demand for medium and long-term loans is intended to be met by the apex co-operative and land mortgage banks from their own funds or by the issue of ordinary or rural debentures or by the grant of loans through apex co-operatives or apex land mortgage banks from the long-term operations fund of the Reserve Bank, as regards the operation of which the House is well aware. But the resources available to these institutions are after all limited, and in the context of the rapid development and diversification of our agricultural economy, certain other limitations of the existing institutional framework have also come to light.

There is now some reason to believe that unless a specialised institution can be established, the resources for financing certain projects may not be available, especially the long-term projects.

Agricultural development today is not and cannot be expected to be confined only to sectors which are normally served by co-operative societies. The extent of the outlay on certain individual schemes is also likely to be quite large. It may perhaps go up to Rs. 50 lakhs in probably any one case. Agriculture, I should also add, is no longer the only activity claiming our exclusive attention. In related or allied fields finance may be equally necessary or useful. The legal provisions within which the co-operative land mortgage banks operate at present and their traditions of working are, however, such that while it is easy for them to lend money against the mortgage of titles to landed property, it is not possible for them to finance projects in such fields as animal husbandry, dairy farming or marine or inland fishing or poultry-keeping etc.

Where development schemes, whether in he agricultural or allied sectors, are such that a relatively longer period of waiting, say 20 or 25 years is necessary, then also the farmers or the people concerned face a lot of difficulty. Apex co-operative banks are hardly in the picture for the purposes of these loans. They cannot approach apex cooperative societies for getting finances for the development of dairy or animal husbandry or poultry farming. As regards land mortgage banks also, they now obtain their resources from debentures floated generally for periods up to 15 years. They are not, therefore, in a position to grant loans for a longer period, because the debentures themselves are for a fifteen-year period.

A number of schemes and projects which have been prepared in recent years cannot be taken up or they cannot be satisfactorily financed within the limitations in which these societies and these banks operate.

The planned and long-term development of the areas commanded by major irrigation works, the reclamation of land, certain schemes of soil conservation and the plantation or the replantation of rubber, tea and coffee are instances of schemes which are likely to be very paying and remunerative in the long run but cannot be expected to be financed by these societies, because of the short-term duration for which the finances may be available from these societies.

Naturally, because they cannot yield very quick results, these societies will not be in a position to finance such long-term schemes. In certain other cases where land improvement or major changes in land utilisation or agricultural practices are also planned in contiguous areas, probably under the overall supervision of the official agencies, the amounts involved and the periods for which the loans are necessary are also likely to be such that the existing institutions cannot handle these projects.

The new institution is intended to fill such gaps in our agricultural development programmes. It will finance projects which are commercially profitable and which may facilitate in the long run a substantial increase in the levels of agricultural production. In providing term credit as a residual lender, the new institution will try to ensure that the money which it provides will be well spent and that there will be adequate control at all stages over the utilisation of such funds. Also we have to remember that the units or the enterprises which it finances should be made capable of lasting and sustained economic growth, so that they may ultimately become paying propositions.

The detailed provisions relating to the capital structure, ownership and management and methods of operation of the Corporation are fully explained in the notes on clauses attached to the Bill. I will not therefore like to detain the House at this stage by explaining in detail the provisions of all these clauses once again. Members may have gone through them. But I should like to mention very briefly two specific provisions which have been made.

The first point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that the Corporation, as the name implies, is primarily a refinancing agency. It is not expected to be a direct lender except in very exceptional circumstances. The other point, which I think may also be of interest, is that we are providing in this Bill for guarantees by the appropriate State Governments of all the loans and advances made or debentures taken up by the Corporation.

These proposals are based on careful consideration and are intended to protect and strengthen the position of the Corporation itself. The arrangement by which the Corporation makes its loans or advances available through apex co-operative and land mortgage banks recognised for this purpose, is likely to be economical, and will also ensure the safety of the Corporation's funds and adequate scrutiny of the various proposals submitted to it by good and sound eligible institutions entitled to have these refinance facilities. The State Governments as the guarantors of the loans sanctioned by the Corporation will at the same time be encouraged to take an active and intelligent interest in he various projects and development programmes undertaken. Naturally, because the State Governments will be very keen in taking interest in the whole matter, we expect that the steps that may be taken by this Corporation will be very successful so that the projects may in course of time become commercially attractive and profitable.

The Corporation will draw heavily in the initial stages on the resources which will be provided to it by the Reserve Bank of India. It is not necessary for me to explain at any great length why the Reserve Bank comes to be associated very closely with this new institution because the House is well aware of the interest that the Reserve Bank has been taking in the rural credit programme. The Reserve Bank has acquired a tremendous reputation over a period of more than 25 years about its keen interest in agricultural development of this country, and also has acquired knowledge of co-operative financing, agricultural practices and even the actual working from day to day of individual co-operative banks and societies, for the Reserve Bank has been the parent financing agency of

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

such co-operative societies. The Reserve Bank, apart from possessing this detailed and useful knowledge, has itself been a pioneer in revitalising the existing co-operative societies, providing medium-term credit for their needs, improving their creditworthiness in general, looking into their satisfactory working and giving prestige to these co-operative societies.

The Reserve Bank has been willing to place all this experience and knowledge at the Corporation's disposal, because it has been doing this in a more or less similar manner in respect of these co-operative banks or co-operative credit agencies. It is, in fact, prepared to go even further and will, in addition to providing staff and other assistance for facilitating the Corporation's work in the initial years, grant ways and means assistance to the Corporation to a substantial extent by depositing with the Corporation free of interest for a period of fifteen years, any dividends which may be due on the Reserve Bank's own share of the paidup capital. That is the concession that the Reserve Bank is going to provide to this Corporation.

The House, I am sure, will welcome this active interest which the Reserve Bank is taking in this institution. By helping an institution of this nature, which is intended to fill certain gaps which still remain in our credit structure and by helping it to establish healthy traditions the Reserve Bank, I think, will be lightening our burden to a very considerable extent.

I would like before I conclude, to emphasize the point that the new institution which we are proposing to establish through this Bill is intended to supplement, and not to supplant, the existing agencies which are already concerned with rural credit work. We are trying to ensure through this Bill that certain desirable projects or schemes, which are worthy of assistance but which may be in danger of being left out because of the long-range requirements of such assistance, can and will be taken due care of in the interests of increasing agricultural production and making our agriculture more scientific and sound. If our experiment is successful, the new Corporation may later on be able to take up other and more extensive burdens, but until it is in a position to do so, the existing agencies or persons in charge of them cannot afford to relax their efforts to augment and mobilise our resources, as it is important, that the over-all targets which we have in view for the provision of agricultural credit or for the increased production of foodgrains and other commodities should be attained.

I am sure the Bill will get the unanimous support of the Members of this House. I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for granting medium and longer term credit by way of refinance or otherwise for the development of agriculture and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

श्री लहरी सिह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो अपना भारत देश है इस की जिन्दगी का इनहिसार ज्यादातर खेती बाड़ी पर है । इस की मांग कि एक ऐसी कारपोरेशन क़ायम की जाये, बहुत दिनों से थी और यह उमीद थी कि जल्द से जल्द कोई एसी संस्था क़ायम की जाये जिस से कि लौंग टर्म और मीडियम टर्म के लिए जमींदारों को और खेती करने वालों को, जो ऐसी प्रोजैक्ट्स बनाये गये हैं, वे कामयाब कर सकें । मैं पहले अर्ज कर दूं कि जहां तक सवाल एक ऐसे कारपोरेशन के क़ायम करने का है इस में तो कोई दूसरी बात ही नहीं हो सकती । इस के लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट को और

ख़ास तौर से मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारक बाद देता हूं कि उन्हों ने यह किया । लेकिन इस कारपोरेशन का काम पांच करोड़ रुपये के इन्ट्रेस्ट-फ्री लोन से शुरू किया जा रहा है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह इतना बड़ा मुल्क है, जिस में किसान और खेती करने वाले लोग अस्सी परसेंट हैं और इतने प्रोग्राम्ज़ पर अमल किया जाना है । इस के अलावा यहां की आबादी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि हम अपनी जरूरत का पूरा अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सके हैं और इस वजह से हम कई सौ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगवाते हैं । हम बैगर्ज़ की तरह बाहर से अनाज मांगते हैं । अगर हम को वह अनाज न मिले, तो हम ख़त्म हो जायें । यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी इस कार्पोरेशन को कोई ग्रान्ट नहीं दी गई है, बल्कि सिर्फ़ पांच करोड़ रुपये के इन्ट्रेस्ट-फ्री लोन से इस को स्टार्ट किया जा रहा है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से हम वार परपजिज़ के लिये मुल्क के तमाम रिसोर्सिज़ को जुटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से इस मामले में भी हम को काम करना चाहिए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम ने इस में सुस्ती की और यह प्रोग्राम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चलाया गया, तो जिस रफ्तार से हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है, उस के हिसाब से वह दिन दूर नहीं हैं, जबकि हमारे रिसोर्सिज़ और हमारी प्राडक्शन किसी शक्ल में भी मुल्क की जरूरियात को मीट नहीं कर सकेंगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब यह कार्पोरेशन कायम की जा रही है और इस किस्म का अच्छा कदम उठाया जा रहा है, तो एग्रीकल्चर के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया भीइस कार्पोरेशन को दिया जाये ।

इस में एक्स्पलेन नहीं किया गया है कि इन्ट्रेस्ट-फ्री लोन एम्पलाईज़ की तन्ख्वाहें निकालने के लिए दिया जा रहा है, या इस से किसानों और ज़मींदारों को रुपया मिलना है । यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस से किसानों को कम इन्ट्रेस्ट पर रुपया मिलेगा या नहीं । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आज किसान और खेती करने वाला गरीब है और वह किसी सूरत में भी कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं दे सकता ।

आज किसान की पैदावार को कंट्रोल किया जा रहा है । उस पर सीलिंग लगाई जा रही है और यह कोशिश को जा रही है कि उस के भाव न बढ़ने पायें । आप देखिये कि सरकार कपास के भावों को कितना नीचे ले आई है । गुड़ की फ़ार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग को बन्द कर दिया गया है और उस के भाव भी नीचे गिरते जा रहे हैं । कई जगह गुड़ और खण्डसारी के बनाने को बैन कर दिया गया है । इस तरह यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि गन्ने के भाव न बढ़ने पायें । मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इसके साथ ही किसान को सस्ते और मामूली रेट आफ़ इन्ट्रेस्ट पर लांग टर्म या मीडियम-टर्म लोन न दिये जायेंगे, तो वह कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा । और इस मुल्क में एग्रीकल्चर का डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हो सकेगा इस बात पर गौर किया जाये । टु स्टार्ट विद पांच करोड़ रुपये दिये जाने चाहिए । इस बिल में कहा गया है कि पांच करोड़ रुपये का इन्ट्रेस्ट फ्री लोन दिया जायेगा । इस को फ्लैक्सिबल रखना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : फ़र्स्ट इन्स्टैंस में पांच करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पांच करोड़ रुपये की रकम है क्या । जब सरकार इतने करोड़ रुपए अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और कैनेडा वगैरह को अनाज के लिए देती है, तो उसके मुकाबले में पांच करोड़ रुपये क्या चीज है । अव्वल तो यह चाहिए था कि कापरेशन को दस पन्द्रह करोड़

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

रुपये ग्रांट की शक्ल में दे दिये जाते, ताकि उसके रिसोर्सिज़ डेवेलप हों । जहां तक शेयर्ज़ का सवाल है, शुरू शुरू में सारे शेयर्ज़ नहीं बिकेंगे जैसा कि इसमें प्रोवाइड किया गया है । क्या यह रकम १७ स्टेट्स की वांट्स को पूरा कर सकेगी ? अगर इस मद्धम रफ्तार से कदम उठाया जायेगा तो मुल्क की बढ़ती हुई आबादी के पेशे-नज़र क्या हमारी प्राडक्शन उसकी वांट्स को मीट कर सकेगी ?

हम वार परपज़िज़ के लिये इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि पैदावार और एग्रीकल्चर का मसला भी वार परपज़िज़ से कम नहीं है । अगर अमरीका, कैनेडा और आस्ट्रेलिया हमको अनाज न दें, तो हमको कितनी मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ेगा ? यह नहीं कि मैं इस कदम को वैलकम नहीं करता हूं । मैं इस बिल को वैलकम करता हूं, लेकिन आप ज़रा फंड्ज़ की तरफ भी देखिए । एग्रीकल्चर के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये पांच करोड़ रुपये का इंट्रेस्ट-फ्री लोन क्या चीज़ है ?

जहां तक शार्ट-टर्म लोन्ज़ का ताल्लुक है, सरकार दो ढाई परसेंट पर देती है । इसमें कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । यह कहा गया है कि रिज़र्व बैंक से ले लें, डिबेंचर्ज़ है । इस सिलसिले में एपेक्स बैंक्स और लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स से लोन लेने का भी ज़िक्र किया गया है । मैंने मद्रास और पंजाब में देखा है कि शार्ट-टर्म लोन्ज़ के बारे में क्या हो रहा है । रिज़र्व बैंक ने तो दो ढाई परसेंट पर लोन दिया, लेकिन गरीब किसान को तो आठ नौ परसेंट पर वह लोन मिलता है । मैंने बम्बई में पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है, तो उन्होंने कहा, "वाह, हम गारण्टी दे रहे हैं । हम दो ढाई परसेंट पर शार्ट-टर्म लोन कैसे दें ?" मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि एपेक्स बैंक्स बहुत फ़्रुगल हैं और बहुत सख्ती से काम लेते हैं । वे बैंक ऐसे आदमियों के हाथ में हैं, जिनकी खेती और खेती करने वालों के साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है । इसी तरह लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स भी सख्ती से काम ले रहे हैं । सरकार इस बात की एन्क्वायरी कराए । रिज़र्व बैंक तो ढाई तीन परसेंट पर लोन देता है, लेकिन जिसके फायदे के लिये ये लोन हैं, उस को आठ नौ परसेंट से कम पर रुपया नहीं मिलता है ।

मैंने पंजाब में इस बारे में कहा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मार्केट में यह भाव है । आज उस गरीब आदमी से मार्केट के भाव पर रेट आफ़ इन्ट्रेस्ट लेना कहां तक जायज है, जिसके लड़के आज जंग के मैदान में लड़ रहे हैं ? आज उसकी जमीन पर तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की सीलिंग लगा दी गई है । ऐसे आदमी के डेवेलप होने के चांसिज़ बहुत थोड़े हैं ।

इस बिल में कोई गारण्टी नहीं दी गई है कि लांग-टर्म और मीडियम-टर्म लोन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्ट्रेस्ट क्या होगा । सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी शान से कह दिया गया है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है । लेकिन इस सरकार का भी तो कुछ कंट्रोल है । यह ठीक है कि इस बिल में सब बातें और कन्डीशन्ज़ नहीं रखी जा सकती हैं, लेकिन जो रेगुलेशन्ज़ बनने हैं, उनमें इन बातों का मुनासिब इन्तजाम किया जा सकता है । मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि जब रेगुलेशन्ज़ बनें, तो रिजर्व बैंक, लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स, एपेक्स बैंक्स और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस किस्म की डाइरेक्शन्ज़ दी जायें कि किसान से ज्यादा रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट न लिया जाये । अगर उससे ज्यादा रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट लिया गया, तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसी शक्ल में हम मुल्क के एग्रीकल्चर को डेवेलप करने के अपने मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते, क्योंकि किसान इतना रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं दे सकता है, उसको देने की उसकी ताकत ही नहीं है ।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि हम उन प्राजक्ट्स के लिए देंगे, जो कि कामयाब हों। में कहना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क में कुछ तो डेम्ज बनाए गए हैं, जहां दरयाओं का पानी जा सकता है। जमींदार को सबसे पहले मन्यौर और पानी की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन राजस्थान, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में, वल्कि हर एक सूबे में, एसा बहुत सा रकबा पड़ा हुआ है, जहां दरयाओं और डेम्ज से पानी नहीं जा सकता है। इतनी फसिलीटी नहीं है और दरयाओं का पानी लिमिटेड है। इसलिए वहां के लोग बारिश पर डिपेंडेंट है। सेकंड और थर्ड फाइव-यीअर प्लान्ज में यह कहा गया कि डीप ट्यूबवेल्ज का एक्सपेरिमेंट कर के देखेंगे। एक्सपेरिमेंट तो हो चुके, लेकिन इस तरफ एक कदम भी नहीं उठाया गया। डीप ट्यूबवेल्ज पर बहुत रुपया लगता है। अगर कई किसान या गांव इकट्ठे हो कर रुपया लें, तो भी डीप ट्यूबवल्ज की प्राजेक्ट के बारे में पहले से कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि वह कामयाब होगी या नहीं। टेस्ट में ही पांच सात लाख रुपए लग जायेंगे। उसमें कई कई हजार फीट पर पानी देखना होता है। इसलिए अगर डीप ट्यूबवेल्ज के जरिये पानी न मुहैया किया जा सका, तो किसान कहां से व्हीट और अनाज पैदा कर के देगा? ऐसी सूरत में डीप ट्यूबवैल की प्राजेक्ट्स के साथ पहले से इस किस्म की शर्त लगाना ठीक नहीं है कि अगर वे कामयाब होंगी, तो लोन मिलेगा। कौन ऐसा बेवकूफ जमींदार होगा, जो इतने हाई इन्ट्रेस्ट पर लोन लेकर इस तरह एक्सपेरिमेंट करेगा? मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि खेती करने वाले गवर्नमेंट को ही अपनी जमीनें सौंप देंगे और कहेंगे कि हमसे यह काम नहीं हो सकता, आप ही हमारी जमीन सम्भालो, ट्यूबवैल वगैरह लगाओ और सब काम करो, हम को तो थोड़ा मुनाफा देदेना।

ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेगुलेशन्ज के बारे में स्टेट्स और जमींदारों को कनसल्ट किया जाये और तमाम हालात को देखकर और बहुत सोच समझ कर रेगुलेशन्ज बनाए जायें। अगर किसानों को कम रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट पर रुपया मिलेगा, तभी हमारी थर्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान कामयाब होगी और तभी हमारी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी, वर्ना चाहे चार पांच करोड़ रुपए भी दे दिए और शेयर्ज भी बेच दिये, लेकिन इस तरह जमींदारे को ऊपर नहीं उठाया जा सकता। इस तरह से एग्रीकल्चर डेवेलप नहीं हो सकता और खेती की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। इस काम में पहले रिस्क लेना पड़ता है।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि रिस्क कौन ले। रिस्क गवर्नमेंट ही ले सकती है या रिजर्व बैंक ही ले सकता है। जमींदार रिस्क नहीं ले सकता है। पांच लाख का वह ट्यूब वैल लगा ले और कल को वह कामयाब न हो तो ऐसा वह नहीं कर सकता है। इस तरह का रिस्क सेंट्रल गवर्नमैंट या रिजर्व बैंक जैसी किसी संस्था को ही लेना पड़ेगा। अगर इस तरह से आप नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि पांच करोड़ रुपया दे देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, यह तमाशा बन कर चीज रह जाएगी और प्रोडक्शन जिस पर आप इतना जोर देते हैं, वह बढ़ नहीं सकेगा और अपने इस उद्देश्य में आप कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि रेग्युलेशन जब बनाये जायें तो वे बहुत सोच समझ कर बनाये जायें। इस काम के लिए चार पांच करोड़ नहीं ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया आप दें, तब आपको कामयाबी हासिल होगी। कितनी ही जमीन पड़ी हुई है, कितना ही रकबा पड़ा हुआ है, अस्सी फीसदी लोग जमीन पर निर्भर करते हैं, उनको सौ-सौ रुपया भी नहीं मिलेगा। ज्यादा रुपया आप दो। यह बड़ा भारी सवाल है।

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

रिस्क भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या रिजर्व बैंक को लेना चाहिये, रिस्क लेने की बात को आप जमींदार पर नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। अगर यह आपने नहीं किया और ज्यादा रुपया भी न दिया तो यह स्कीम सिर्फ कागजों पर ही बन कर रह जायेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दें।

17 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.0½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, 22nd January, 1963/Magha 2, 1884 (Saka).

[*Monday, the 21st January, 1963/Magha 1, 1884 (Saka)*]

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373	Pruning of Third Plan	5412—16
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376	Chinese Embassy in New Delhi	5419—22
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OBITUARY REFERENCES	5480-81

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava who was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament and the First and the Second Lok Sabha; Shri J.H. Subbiah who was a member of the Provisional Parliament; Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sahu who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and Shri Kuladhar Chaliha who was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	5481—87

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Proposals of the Conference of six non-aligned Nations held at Colombo between the 10th and 12th December, 1962.

(ii) Clarifications given by the Delegations of Ceylon, U.A.R. and Ghana in the meetings with the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues on the 12th and 13th of January, 1963.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Railway Accidents Committee, 1962 (Part I) together with the Railway Board's observations thereon.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 1519 dated the 17th November, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465 dated the 5th November, 1962.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 1555 dated the 24th November, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465 dated the 5th November, 1962.

(*iii*) The Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1592 dated the 22nd November, 1962.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 1646 dated the 8th December, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1593 dated the 24th November, 1962.

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 1691 dated the the 15th December, 1962 containing Corrigenda to the Defence of India Rules

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465 dated the 5th November, 1962.

(*vi*) The Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1715 dated the 13th December, 1962.

(*vii*) The Defence of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1813 dated the 28th December, 1962.

(*viii*) The Defence of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91 dated the 10th January, 1963.

(4) A copy each of the Following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 1570 dated the 24th November, 1962.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 1624 dated the 1st December, 1962.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 1756 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 1757 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

(*v*) G.S.R. No. 1758 dated the 22nd December, 1962.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1625 dated the 1st December, 1962 issued under section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to every bauxite mine employing 20 or more persons.

(6) A statement of action taken or proposed to be taken on recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Annual Report for the year 1959-60.

(7) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Per-

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

sonal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962 :—

(*i*) The personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 40 dated the 5th January, 1963.

(*ii*) The Personal Injuries (Emergency) Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 41 dated the 5th January, 1963.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS. . . . . 5487—89

(*i*) Secretary laid on the Table of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President : :—

(1) The Gift-tax (Amend-(Aendment) Bill, 1962.

(2) The Taxation Laws Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(3) The Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Bill, 1962.

(4) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1962.

(*ii*) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President :—

(1) The Foreigners Laws (Application and Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(2) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(3) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1962.

(4) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(5) The Metal Tokens (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(6) The Pondicherry (Administration) Bill, 1962.

(7) The Petroleum Pipelines (Aquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 1962.

(8) The Defence of India Bill, 1962.

(9) The Customs Bill, 1962.

COLUMNS

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS—*contd.*

(10) The State-Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1962.

(11) The Warehousing Corporations Bill, 1962.

(12) The Personal Injuries (Emergency (Provisions) Bill, 1962.

(13) The Multi-unit Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(14) The Delimitation Commission Bill, 1962.

(15) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1962.

(16) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962.

(17) The Work ns Compensation (Amendment Bill, 1962.

(18) The Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(19) The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(20) The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER . . . . . 5489—95

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made statements on the following ing :—

(*i*) Collision between the the Avadh-Tirhut Mail and a Passenger train on the 4th January, 1963 at Umeshnagar station of the North-Eastern Railway.

(*ii*) The accident which took place on the 15th January, 1963 at the Railway Bridge under construction on the mahanadi near Cuttack.

BILLS INTRODUCED . . 5495

Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963.

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BILLS PASSED . . 5495—5617

(*i*) The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved that the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

(*ii*) The Minister of Law (Shri A.K. Sen) moved that the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

(*iii*) The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) moved that the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 5617—31

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) moved for consideration of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED— . . . 5632

Eleventh Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1963/Magha 2, 1884 (SAKA)—

Further consideration and passing of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill, and discussion on the motion to refer the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee.